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The Helping Hand Club for Native Girls in Johannesburg

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THE HELPING HAND CLUB FOR NATIVE GIRLS IN JOHANNESBURGBiographical Sketch

In April 1919 the Helping Hand Club for Native Girls was established by a small group of women presided over by Mrs Clara Bridgman. They purchased a small house in Fairview where there were no restrictions on African residents. The club intended to provide domestic servants working in the district with accommodation as well as instruction and recreation for others. It also attempted to find suitable work for women who resided at the hostel.

The hostel, which began with three residents, rapidly increased its membership. In 1922, thirty six women lived at the hostel, in 1945 there were one hundred women living at the hostel and in 1967 there was accommodation for one hundred and ten women.

In 1930 the Helping Hand Committee decided to provide training in domestic service, and a training school was built. Lessons in cooking, dressmaking, laundry and general housework were given as well as courses in English, reading, arithmetic, first aid and home nursing. After 1940 however, the hostel side of the club developed increasingly, while the training aspects decreased.

With the promulgation of the Group Areas Act, the Helping Hand Club was plagued with insecurity. In 1957, the Department of Native Affairs cancelled its annual grant to the club, and finally in 1968 the Johannesburg Municipality informed the Club that it was wrongly sited, i.e. it was in a white area, and the residents had to be removed. They were gradually transferred to a hostel in Orlando West, and the hostel closed down in 1970.

In 1974 the Helping Hand Club changed its constitution. Accordingly, the Helping Hand Trust was formed whereby 50% of the Club's funds were to be used for black educational purposes, while the remaining 50% would take the form of donations to other black welfare organisations. In 1990 R84,000 was donated to the Department of Bursaries and Scholarships at the University of the Witwatersrand for black women. The residue of the Helping Hand Trust's funds, R10,599.00 was donated to the Family Planning Association of South Africa. At a meeting on 20 February 1990 the Helping Hand Trust was ^{finally} terminated.

THE HELPING HAND CLUB
FOR NATIVE GIRLS
IN JOHANNESBURG \

Compiled by Michelle Friedman

CLASSIFICATION

THE HELPING HAND CLUB FOR NATIVE GIRLS IN JOHANNESBURG

- A CONSTITUTION AND AIMS
- B MINUTES
- Ba Monthly Meetings
- Bb Annual General Meetings
- C REPORTS
- Ca Annual Chair's Report and Balance Sheets
- Cb Superintendent's Reports
- Cc Miscellaneous Reports
- D MEMORANDA AND ARTICLES
- E PAMPHLETS
- F RULES AND REGULATIONS
- G MEETINGS
- H PRESS CUTTINGS
- I TRUST DEED
- J WELFARE ORGANISATIONS
- Ja Registration as Welfare Organisation
- Jb Circulars to Welfare Organisations
- K PREMISES OF THE HELPING HAND CLUB
- Ka Fairview Leaseholders Association
- Kb Stand Licences and Deed of Purchase
- L RECORD OF HOSTEL RESIDENTS

M FINANCE

Ma Cashbooks, Journals and Ledgers

Mb Financial Statements

N PHOTOGRAPHS *Stored separately in Room 27.*

O CORRESPONDENCE

Oa Donations

Ob Hostels and Training Centres for African Women

Oc Removal of the Helping Hand Hostel

Od Dissolution of the Helping Hand Club

Oe Complaints

Of Finances

Og Welfare Organisations

Oh Premises of Helping Hand Hostel

Oi General

P MISCELLANEOUS

A2052

THE HELPING HAND CLUB FOR NATIVE GIRLS IN JOHANNESBURG

A	<u>CONSTITUTION AND AIMS</u>		1f.	
B	<u>MINUTES</u>	1914-1977		1 2 11 vols. 11 10 vols.
Ba	<u>Monthly Meetings</u>	1914-1975		
Ba1	6 Jun 1914-7 May 1924			
Ba2	7 May 1924-18 Mar 1930			
Ba3	15 Apr 1930-19 Feb 1935			
Ba4	19 Mar 1935-14 Oct 1942			
Ba5	4 Nov 1942-6 Mar 1946			
Ba6	3 Apr 1946-31 Oct 1950			
Ba7	6 Dec 1950-18 Oct 1955			
Ba8	15 Nov 1955-19 Jan 1960			
Ba9	16 Feb 1960-16 Nov 1965			
Ba10	18 Jan 1966-15 Apr 1975			
Ba11	10 Jun 1975-20 Feb 1990			
Bb	<u>Annual General Meetings</u>	1951-1977		1 vol.
Bb1	21 Nov 1951-18 Oct 1977			
C	<u>REPORTS</u>	1921-1976		4f.
Ca	<u>Annual Chair's Report and Balance Sheets</u>		1f.	
	1921, 1923-1969, 1975-1976			
Cb	<u>Superintendent's Reports</u>	1f.		
Cb1	<u>Monthly Reports</u>	1f.		
	Mar-Dec 1936 Feb-Dec 1937 Jan-Oct 1938 Apr-May 1943 March 1961 Apr, May, Aug, 1967			
Cb2	<u>Annual Reports</u>	1f.		
	1953-1961, 1963-1964			

- Cc Miscellaneous Reports 1938-1967 1f.
- Cc1 Report on the Helping Hand Club for Native Girls 15p.
 Undated
- Cc2 Report to the National Council of Women 4p.
 1938
- Cc3 Provision of Hostels for African Working Girls in Johannesburg 1p.
 1957
- Cc4 Zenzele Young Women's Christian Association - Annual Report 6p.
 1967
- D MEMORANDA AND ARTICLES 1f.
- Da Scheme for Native Girls Club 4p.
 Undated
- Db Proposed Native Women's Hostel 2p.
 Undated
- Dc "Our Girls" 1p.
 Undated
- Dd Analysis of Helping Hand Club Hostel Residents 3p.
 July 1943
- De Helping Hand Club and Hostel for African Women 1p.
 1962
- Df The sponsoring of a project on community development 3p.
 1940s
- E PAMPHLETS 1f.
 Includes information brochures about The Helping Hand Club and a
 leaflet on The Mothercraft League
- F RULES AND REGULATIONS 1f.
- G MEETINGS 1f.
 Includes notes on meetings between:

- Mr Venables of the Johannesburg Municipal NEAD and the Trustees of the Helping Hand Club
1949
- Building Committee and Mr Venables
Undated
- Building Committee and Mr Fleming
Undated
- On proposed new hostel on Dube site
1959
- W. Carr, Manager of Hostels - European Affairs Department 23 Apr. 1959
- Mr Edelstein, Chief Welfare Officer of NEAD
Undated
- Dr Philips, Mrs Philips, Mrs Rheinallt-Jones and others
Undated

H PRESS CUTTINGS 1948-1972 1f.

1945 -
1948 Articles on Helping Hand

1949 Application for Freehold title

1962 Mixed Johannesburg Areas now white

1967 Death of Dr Philips

1970 Helping Hand Hostel closes

1972 Alexandra Hostels

Undated WRAB - a failure

I TRUST DEED 1f.

1947

J WELFARE ORGANISATIONS 1933-1980 2f.

Ja Registration as Welfare Organisation 1f.

Applications and certificates

1933, 1948-1949, 1955, 1980

Jb Circulars to Welfare Organisations 1f.

1951, 1961, 1966 1967

Includes questionnaire from Committee of Enquiry into Financing of Voluntary Welfare Organisations

- K PREMISES OF THE HELPING HAND CLUB 1919-1963 2f.
- Ka Fairview Leaseholders Association 1f.
 Notices, reports, balance sheets, memorandum
 1949-1950, 1952, 1960, 1963 and Share Certificate
- Kb Stand Licences and Deed of Purchase 1f.
 1934-1935, 1942, 1946-1947⁵⁰
- L RECORD OF HOSTEL RESIDENTS 1936-1942 2 vols.
 Includes details of residents' place of birth, level of education and religion
 1936-1942
- M FINANCE 1919-1986 11 vols and 8f. 89
- Ma Cashbooks, Journals and Ledgers 1935-1970 11³ vols.
- Ma1 1935-1940
- Ma2 1935-1945
- Ma3 1941-1946
- Ma4 1936-1943
- Ma5 1937-1942
- Ma6 1944-1950
- Ma7 1946-1957
- Ma8 1950-1956
- Ma9 1957-1963
- Ma10 1957-1965
- Ma11 1964-1970
- Ma12 1968-1985
- Ma13 1972-1989
- Mb Financial Statements 1919-1986 8f.
- Mb1 Helping Hand Club
- Mb1.1 1919-1924
- Mb1.2 1925-1935
- Mb1.3 1936-1946

- Mb1.4 1947-1956
- Mb1.5 1957-1962
- Mb1.6 1963-1969
- Mb1.7 1970-1977
- Mb2 Helping Hand Trust
- Mb2.1 1978-1980⁹⁰ + List of financial assistance. 1978 - 1986
- N PHOTOGRAPHS 33 photographs *Stored separately in Room 27.*
Includes photographs of the interior and exterior of the Helping Hand Hostel, members of staff and residents of the hostel
- O CORRESPONDENCE 1919-1980 17f.
Includes correspondence of Dr Bernard Price, Denis Walwyn, Quintin Whyte, Mrs E.J.Read, Mrs Rheinallt-Jones, Mrs Ray Phillips, Mrs C.Bridgman, W.J.P.Carr, T.W.A.Koller, J.C.de Villiers, G.A.C.Kuschke.
- Oa Donations 1924-1980 3f.
- Oa1 Donations and bequests to the Helping Hand Club 1f.
1924, 1930, 1941, 1948-1948, 1952, 1955, 1958
- Oa2 Applications for donations from the Helping Hand Trust 1f.
Includes applications made by Lucas Mangope
⁸³
1973-1974, 1976-1978
- Oa3 Donations made by the Helping Hand Trust 1f.
1971-1974, 1980 - 1990
- Ob Hostels and Training Centres for African Women 1928-1950 3f.
- Ob1 Hostels for African Women 1f.
1928, 1941, 1943, 1945
- Ob2 Training Centres for Domestic Servants 1f.
1943-1944
- Ob3 Proposed New Hostel
1945-1948, 1950, 1959

- Oc Removal of the Helping Hand Hostel 1931-1970 2f.
- Oc1 Urban Areas and Group Areas Acts 1f.
1931, 1947, 1954, 1957-1958, 1960
- Oc2 Gradual Closing of the Helping Hand Hostel 1f.
1968-1970
- Od Dissolution of the Helping Hand Club 1948-1979 3f.
- Od1 Amendment to the Constitution 1f.
1948-1949
- Od2 Amendment to the Constitution and dissolution of the Helping Hand Club 1f.
1971-1979
- Od3 Correspondence with Bantu Affairs Commissioner and Welfare Board 1f.
1973, 1975
- Oe Complaints 1f.
- Of Finances 1919-1979 1f.
1919, 1943, 1973, 1979
- Og Welfare Organisations 1942-1966 1f.
Correspondence between Helping Hand Club and other welfare organisations
1942, 1945, 1950-1951, 1956-1961, 1966
- Oh Premises of Helping Hand Hostel 1919-1953 2f.
- Oh1 Costs of building and construction 1f.
1919, 1921-1923, 1926, 1929-1930, 1935, 1937, 1949
- Oh2 Conversion to Freehold 1f.
1946, 1949, 1952-1953
- Oi General Correspondence 1f.
1938-1978⁹

P

MISCELLANEOUS 1f.

Includes prospectus of Helping Hand Club, plan of Hostel

Q

FRAMED GRANT

Grant from the Robert Arthington Trust

NATIVE HOUSING PROBLEMS NEED FOR HOSTELS

MR. L. I. VENABLES, manager of the non-European Affairs Department of the municipality, speaking at the annual general meeting yesterday of the Helping Hand Club for native girls, said that there was urgent need for improved living conditions and amenities for native servants.

This was a matter of elementary justice, and unless something was done we would be heading for the time when it would be virtually impossible to get domestic servants. Under present conditions it was one of the duller possible jobs, and Africans were beginning to realise this and becoming disinclined to go into service.

Hostels in various parts of the city would help to solve the accommodation problem for servants. Unfortunately, when the Council had tried to acquire land suitable for the establishment of hostels, public opposition appeared. There were very few Europeans who would not admit that more hostels were needed for Africans, but unhappily there were few who would admit that such hostels should be established in their own districts. All the areas of land that the Council had in mind for the establishment of hostels had had to be given up because of the opposition of Europeans.

COUNCIL'S SUPPORT

It was for that reason that the Council would strongly support any proposal to increase accommodation at the Helping Hand Club. Private institutions, while their work inevitably was small in comparison with the whole nevertheless could cater for a high percentage of people in a certain group or class. The Helping Hand Hostel was contributing in an important way to easing the lack of housing.

The backlog in housing was almost terrifying. The evidence here and there of unrest among

the African people was simply a manifestation of slackness—call it neglect if you liked—in facing up to the problem of housing the natives who were essential to the life of the city.

This week the Council had passed a resolution which was a milestone in the housing progress of Johannesburg. In the new Dube township for Africans the Council proposed to recommend to the Government to make it possible for approved Africans to acquire leasehold tenure of land for a period of 99 years. It is hoped that building loans will be made available up to 80 per cent. of the estimated cost of the building, the loan to be repayable over 30 years. A scheme of freehold tenure of land for Africans was being considered also.

Leisure time facilities for natives in townships and other areas were needed badly. "We want buildings, sports fields and social centres," said Mr. Venables. "The long hours that domestics are required to work, and the lack of adequate townships make it essential for amenities to be provided at or near their places of employment. A multiplicity of social units all over the town is what is needed."

The Council's attempt to train natives for domestic service had not met with much success. Training facilities provided in the locations had won only a poor response, and as a result it was concluded that the African was disinclined to go into domestic service when he could get more



Mrs. E. Ray Phillips, who returned recently from the United States, presided yesterday at the annual general meeting of the Helping Hand Club.

money and better conditions in other fields.

Mrs. E. Ray Phillips, president, presented the annual report, which was reviewed in The Star last week.

Miss McDougall, the superintendent, said that the wages of the girls in the hostel varied from £2 10s. to £13 10s. a month.

The accounts were presented by Mr. A. D. Viney.

The trustees and officials were re-elected.

Star
28/2/46

HOSTEL FOR NATIVE ^{star} GIRLS 6/11/45

UP till last year many native girls received a six months course in domestic work at the Helping Hand Club for Native Girls in Fairview. Owing to difficulties in finding teachers training had to stop, and all accommodation was turned to its present use of a boarding-house or hostel for native women.

The building is in a dilapidated condition and is filled to overflowing with some 100 residents. Many would-be residents are turned away daily.

The committee is anxious to accommodate the more educated type of native woman who is usually in difficulty about where to live. School teachers and wives of native chiefs, for instance, urgently need the kind of accommodation offered by the hostel. Three native women medical students are now in residence. Where possible, the hostel takes in native girls on residential terms, which together with public subscription finances the work.

DOMESTIC TRAINING

If the domestic training is resumed it will run on similar though expanded lines as in the past. Girls were given a thorough training in all aspects of domestic work, cooking, laundering, needlework and housewifery. A superintendent, assistant superintendent and several teachers composed the training staff.

The hostel solves an urgent accommodation problem for domestic workers. Many of them work in flats or homes by the day, and it is a condition of their employment that they find their own sleeping accommodation. The increased number of factory workers also find an answer to the problem of where to live by the hostel's existence.

RECREATION AND LECTURES

Living happily at the hostel, the community of young native women are well looked after in regard to recreation and general welfare. A Red Cross detachment of V.A.D.'s has a keen following, and weekly lectures and games in the recreation hall leave no time for idleness.

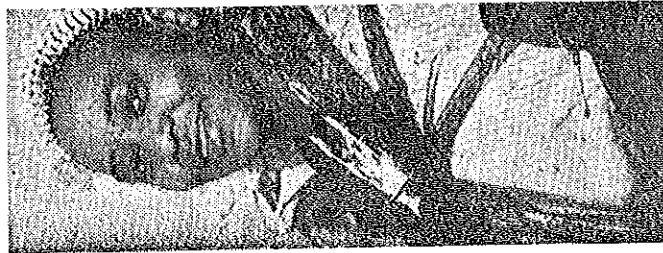
The domestic training started by the committee has given a lead in work recognised as imperative. Native girls seeking domestic service are often obliged to do so with no experience, and the vortex into which they are plunged is a period of strain to both them and their employer.

The average intelligence of native women is not too low to cope with domestic work which is often exacting; but the bewildering effect of the multiplicity of tasks which face her in a European home is often overlooked. This would be eliminated by training, not only in the actual work but in a standard of responsibility.

star

6/11/45

A piece of our tradition dies Helping Hand hostel closes tomorrow



Some of our great leaders lived there, laughed there, cried there. The hostel holds memories for many of our women. One of them is Dr. H. Ngobese who is seen dressed in her traditional Zulu garb.

SATURDAY is the deadline set by the Johannesburg City Council for the Helping Hand Girls' Hostel, Jeppe, to be closed. And so, will come to an end this historic hostel, which, has been catering for women since March, 1919, when it was founded.

But now the women inmates of the hostel have developed a feeling of being abandoned, for few of them know where to go to from there, although the Council has promised them a new hostel in the township.

RELATIVES

Until then, they have been given letters to seek accommodation from relatives and friends in the townships.

The Helping Hand Girls' Hostel, in Jeppe, was founded by the late Mrs. F. E. Bridgman, who was given a grant by Mr. Robert Arthington, of Leeds, in England.

The grant was part of a fortune left by Mr. Arthington to

By Gladys Buthelezi

be devoted to the spreading of knowledge of the Gospel of Jesus Christ "to the remotest corners of the earth."

Mrs. Bridgman with the help of a committee of white women, decided to use the money to provide healthy accommodation for African girls working in Johannesburg, as well as those students at places like the Jan Hofmeyr School and the Witwatersrand University.

ACCOMMODATED

The hostel accommodated about 110 women, and some of our great African women leaders have stayed there.

The environment was conducive to study. As a result, most of the Jan Hofmeyr students preferred staying there. Students, teachers, nurses, and ordinary working women also stayed there — and enjoyed their stay.

Among them were great wo-

men like Dr. H. Ngobese, who is now working at the Edendale Hospital, Pietermaritzburg; Mrs. C. Khoza, who taught for several years Orlando High but is now Swaziland; Mrs. Mamelelo, who was one of the first nursing sisters (African) in a township clinic; Eastern Bantu Township, and Mrs. J. C. Mavimbela, one of our few successful businesswomen.

HISTORY

Down through its history the hostel was headed by a European superintendent employed by the committee of white women. Mrs. P. du Plessis is the present superintendent.

For almost half-a-century, this hostel has been run efficiently, and now the inmates, who have had such peace, have to move out.

Miss Getrude Syster, who has been living at the hostel since 1932, told THE WORLD she knew no better home than the Helping Hand.

"It is a pity we have to leave, but the memories of the hostel will still linger on in the minds of everybody who stayed there," she said.

'BULLY' CHOKED OLD WOMAN



The Helping Hand Girls Hostel gave many young girls that extra push they needed to succeed in life. Mrs. J. C. P. Mavimbela stayed there — and now she's a leading business woman around town (one of the few women who really "made it" in business).

Soweto is now in the municipal

area

WRA Board a dismal failure, says councillor

A West Rand Administration Board member who has just resigned last night condemned the board as "inept" in a stinging attack on its handling of funds.

Mr Louis Conway, Sandton's deputy management committee chairman, was explaining at the council's budget meeting, the committee's rejection of a proposed R25 000 contribution to the board for planning and designing Alexandra hostel accommodation for municipal workers.

He said that as an im-

portant section of the cornerstone of State policy the board was a dismal failure and should be disbanded. After serving on it for four years, he had decided he could no longer be a party to it.

R18.5-m SHORTFALL

Trust funds which various local authorities had paid to the board for township improvements had been used instead to ease its "liquidity problems" and spent on administration and various other purposes, he alleged.

Sandton had made a total of R2.1-million available to the board in trust funds, fixed property, and money from "Bantu revenue" accounts. Yet the town's serious problems in accommodating black workers had not been resolved.

At his questioning Mr Conway said the chairman of the board had given the assurance that when it was again liquid the trust funds would be reinstated. But the chairman's budget speech seemed to indicate the board had an R18.5-million shortfall.

"It is difficult for me to accept that the board will be in a position to reinstate these funds in the short term," Mr Conway said.

REGRETTABLE

"I would have thought that the sums received by the board in settlement of insurance claims for the substantial losses and destruction of capital assets would be used solely for replacement of those assets."

Mr Conway described the chairman of the board's statement that employers were expected to provide accommodation for their workers as "remarkably socialist" for a capitalist government.

"It is regrettable that the violence of a year ago has given the board an excuse which hides its ineptitude and the effects of its falling finances."

The council should no longer consider assisting the board or the State in evading their basic duty of financing housing in black urban areas.

He suggested that the functions of the board should be returned to the local authorities and to the proposed "community or regional councils."

'Charities doing the State's job'

Sources of income available to the West Rand Administration Board were inadequate because of Government policy, a member of the executive Mr Bob Charter said today.

"The boards are gravely illiquid in that sources of income available to them are almost nil. That is why they rely on bodies such as the Urban Foundation, the Johannesburg City Council and TEACH. Money should be more readily available from the State," he said.

Mr Charter said the board relied largely on rents and liquor sales for income. After last year's riots in which liquor outlets were destroyed, the board's income fell by millions of rand, he added.

He was commenting on the resignation from the WRA by Mr Louis Conway, who was, until last year, also a member of the WRA's executive.

UNWORKABLE

Mr Conway said that the board was unworkable because of reasons that he did not mention. He said that the board's income was not sufficient to cover its expenses, and that it was in a constant state of financial crisis.

He said the WRA recently called in R12.5-million in short-

HELPING HAND CLUB FOR NATIVE GIRLS

76 Hans Street,
Fairview,
JOHANNESBURG.

The Helping Hand Club is a Christian Club organised to assist Bantu girls who may need help and safety. It provides residential accommodation, training in Domestic subjects, advice as to employment of various kinds, help in finding employment, classes of various kinds and recreational facilities. For information apply to the Superintendent at the above address.

All residents and others attending the Club are expected to attend prayers and to observe the rules of the Institution.

WHAT THE CLUB CAN DO FOR BANTU GIRLS

1. The Club offers a home to Bantu girls in service or other employment. Terms from 5/- per month.
 2. The Club can accommodate Bantu girls and women who are visiting Johannesburg at a charge from 4d. per night.
 3. The office of the Club will try to place Bantu women and girls in regular service or in daily paid household work. No charge is made to Bantu people for this service.
 4. Certain needlework and Home Nursing classes and Cookery Demonstrations are open to Non-Residents by arrangement with the Superintendent.
 5. Girls wishing to train for Domestic Service can enter the Training Department. A five months course is provided to prepare for a Proficiency Certificate. Fees £1 per month, payable in advance. See special leaflet for rules.
 6. Girls who wish to go to Hospitals to train as nurses can take a preliminary Domestic course in the Training Department and will be helped to place their applications for training at Hospitals. Fees £1 per month. See special leaflet for rules. No girls are accepted for this course until Standard VI. has been passed and Standard VII. or Standard VIII. is better.
 7. Girls in employment may always spend free time at the Club and join the Club Wayfarer Detachment.
-

HELPING HAND CLUB FOR NATIVE GIRLS

The Helping Hand Club for Native Girls, as its name implies, exists to provide not only hostel accommodation for Native working girls, but to give them a "helping hand" in many different ways. Here they find a home with the most pleasant living conditions. There are large, airy dormitories, double rooms or cubicles in the dormitories, tiled washrooms and showers, facilities for laundry and ironing and for cooking. They also find a sympathetic and understanding Superintendent to whom they can take their problems, the companionship of other girls, and a place of security.

The Hostel is run by an Interdenominational Committee, and in charge of a Superintendent and an Assistant. The running expenses are met by a grant from the Union Department of Social Welfare and the Johannesburg Municipality, subscriptions and donations.

From a very small beginning in 1919 with three girls, the Hostel now has an average of 107 girls per month. The charges are 12/6 per month for a bed in a dormitory, 14/- per month for a double room or a cubicle in a dormitory. There are often requests for a bed for one night for maids of people passing through Johannesburg. They are accommodated at a charge of 9d. per night, and their employers always express appreciation for this safe lodging for their servants. The Superintendent has to turn away many girls seeking accommodation, but when beds are not available, mattresses are put where space allows on the floor for girls who need somewhere to sleep only for a night or two.

Most of the residents are working in clothing factories as machinists and pressers, some are in domestic service where no accommodation is available for them, and a few are ward maids in hospitals. Two Social Welfare Workers have lived at the Hostel for some time and every year teachers taking a special course at St. Thomas' School are accommodated here. Twelve students from the Jan Hofmeyer School of Social Work have been with us during the past year. Nine of these women live in the small cottage where they have their own common room where they can study undisturbed.

Owing to the comparatively little leisure time the girls have the Hostel activities are few, but last year 22 girls were members of the Red Cross and attended classes which are held once a week at the Hostel. Eight candidates took and successfully passed their examinations and one girl was awarded her Silver Bar. Last year too a University Student obtained her B.A. Every evening prayers are held in the Club room and occasionally entertainments are arranged for the girls.

It is very obvious that such a Hostel provides a much needed want in this city and we feel happy to think that this Hostel can provide a home, a sense of security and a certain measure of protection for a few African women who might otherwise have to be content with very indifferent accommodation in the already overcrowded locations.

"A Beacon Towards the Illumination of the Native Problem"

Lady Clarendon at the Helping Hand Club

THE annual meeting of the Helping Hand Club for Native Girls, Fairview, Johannesburg, was attended yesterday morning by Her Excellency, the Countess of Clarendon. Others present were the Mayor and Mayors of Johannesburg (Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Nelson), Mrs. F. Bridgman (president of the club), Mrs. William Anstey and Mrs. D. Hunter (vice-presidents), Mrs. Hilda Pim (hon. secretary), Messrs. H. L. Alden, A. S. Turner, G. C. Grubb, P. St. Hurd, A. E. Holdcroft, J. W. Joyce, B. Moreillon, R. W. McCarty, F. L. Peterson, W. M. Macmillan, Ray Phillips, I. J. Salmon, F. E. Krambach, I. Barnes, D. Hunter, R. L. Esson, James Gray, Mrs. A. J. Mortimer, the Rev. and Madame S. Boyer, Major and Mrs. H. S. Cooke, Deacons Major and Mrs. Dexter Taylor, Mrs. Elsie Dr. Krause, Miss D. Bromley, and Mrs. E. T. Krause, Miss D. Bromley, and Mrs. E. T. Krause.

The Wayfarer detachment connected with the home formed a band of honour for Lady Clarendon on her arrival, and afterwards entertained her with country dances and songs. Mrs. Bridgman welcomed Lady Clarendon. The hostess, she said, had been started twelve years ago to meet the needs of native girls coming from the country to do domestic service, and though the hostel afforded a temporary home for those who wished to pass a night there, its chief use was for the benefit of the girls who had been there many years.

Mr. Thomas Douglas, one of the trustees, said it was very important for young native girls to have a home, to which to go. The girls were happy and helpful to themselves and to each other, and similar institutions were needed in every district in Johannesburg.

Mrs. A. J. Mortimer, superintendent and principal of the school, gave a resume of the work accomplished. The institution, she said, might be placed under three headings, a bureau for assisting girls to obtain situations, a domestic training school, and a school for the advancement of the girls. In and moral welfare of the girls. Lessons in psychology and patience dealing with them, she said, one learnt, and one girl who came from the Benoni location eight months ago could now cook, prepare and serve adequately a small dinner.

After a collection was taken, Dr. Dexter Taylor proposed that the officers of the committee be re-elected. This was seconded by Major Cooke. Lady Clarendon said that though she had not been in South Africa long enough to understand fully what was termed the native problem, she was grateful for being permitted to participate in helping to solve it. She had come across a certain amount of indifference, she said, with regard to it, a great deal of interest, and many practical attempts at its solution.

The Helping Hand Club, she continued, was another beacon towards its illumination, which would show the way to many.

"The public conscience realises," she said, "that there is much to be done, and there is a thorny road to travel before it can justifiably be assumed that it is on the right lines."

Always one realised that there could never be one decisive solution to any living problem, added Lady Clarendon. The Mayores, in thanking Lady Clarendon said that in the short time her Excellency had been in South Africa she had always been ready to help everybody, and that the people of Johannesburg made good use of her.

In speaking of the club, she said that its name was a happy inspiration, for while it offered a helping hand to the girls themselves, it also helped householders to procure servants who were well trained in morals as well as in household work.

A basket of flowers was presented to Lady Clarendon by a small native girl.



SOCIAL WORK AMONG NATIVE GIRLS: The Countess of Clarendon (centre) yesterday presided at the annual meeting of the Helping Hand Society for Native Girls at the institution. On the right is Johannesburg, and showed deep interest in the work being done at the institution. (Mr. G. W. Nelson).

SUPERINTENDENTS REPORT. Hostel..Mrs Mortimer reported 26 residents, 12 casuals, 4 old residents had left permanently. 65 applications for situations, 49 sent out 23 engaged. Visitors Miss Bissett, London, Miss Archer, Colonel Godley and Mrs Westlake (The latter left a donation of £1) Sister Theresa and Miss Salt. Aspeaker was wanted for May 7th. Miss Kruger had been coming. Domestic Training School Mrs Mortimer Reported 13 pupils, 5 further applications, one coming to-morrow. Two more bedsteads and mattresses had been bought. The girls were still working very well and the 6 more advanced students had done admirably in the test. Miss Higham had come to inspect the cooking after the tests and had seemed very pleased. Mrs Mortimer asked for 30 prospectuses and some more paper with printed heading. It was decided to have HELPING HAND AND DOMESTIC TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NATIVE GIRLS printed on the writing paper Mrs Bovet very kindly promised that a son again would do the duplicating of the prospectuses. Mrs Macmillan was called upon to report on Miss Highams impressions of the work of the girls. The latter had ~~said~~ expressed surprise at the amount of general schooling included in the course. She thought it a very good idea to give the girls a definite test at the end of three months but that no certificate should be granted till the end of six months training. The girls should be given a definite time to do their tests. She was very complimentary about the cooking and had stayed to lunch and particularly remarked how well the fish was cooked.

House Committee recommended that Mrs Mortimer be given 1s per month to spend on extra c ingredients. Agreed. Twelve members of the Wilberforce ch wanted accommodation during the week of the world Service exhibition. Suggested charge 2/- per day. Agreed. The chairman gave a very satisfactory report of the interviews with the var

members of the General Purposes Committee concerning the Municipal grant. Mr Lynas had reported after the meeting that the matter had been referred to the Finance Committee. This meant that the request for a grant of £100 would probably go through

GENERAL Mrs Anstey proposed and Mrs ^{Phillips} ~~Anstey~~ seconded that a letter of thanks be sent to Miss Coulthard for her valuable services during the six weeks she spent at the School. Agreed.

The meeting terminated at 12.10

Clara Bridgman

19 May 31

The new building which will in the future mark the year 1930 in the history of the Helping Hand Club must not so much fill our thoughts that we overlook the regular activities which day by day and week by week, one might say hour by hour, constitute the life and function of the hostel. Through the months and dust of demolition and reconstruction there have been, if not fifty, forty girls residing in the hostel, the number having of necessity been somewhat reduced in April before the old building was taken down. A household of this size demands a good deal of care and vigilance in matters of health and conduct, and a degree of constancy and faithfulness in those who handle them that should not pass unnoticed in a review of the year's work.

Our Superintendent, Mrs. Mortimer, was absent on furlough from May to August, when Miss Smith ably and at considerable sacrifice and personal discomfort filled her place. The usual meetings were held; classes continued in the club-room in the evenings, attended by girls in service in the neighbourhood as well as by the hostel girls themselves.

It has been a year of good health on the whole, though one does not forget individual cases of illness, nor the chance discovery on arriving to some Committee Meeting of Miss Cowles in the midst of her ever busy mornings attending to a case of illness among our girls. The thanks of the Committee are due to Miss Cowles for such services, and to Dr. Kantor for medical attention through the year.

For a record of our practical activities this year one may say, *si momentum requiris, circumspice!* The building we see surpasses most of our dreams and aspirations, though had it not been for a very real vision of what was possible, and of the goodwill and generosity of the community, the idea of the school could never have been conceived or brought to realization. Constant demands, forty or fifty a month, were made to us by mistresses who wished to obtain from the hostel not only girls of good character and good manners but presupposed a training in domestic work which with our original equipment had not to any great extent been practicable. We are indebted to the Arthington Bequest for a donation of £200, and to Mrs. Bernard Price especially, both in this connection and for initiating along with Mrs. Bridgman the collecting campaign in February. Since our President will not herself speak of it, it should be recorded that where individual members of the Committee may have devoted one morning and perhaps two in a week for a short period, our President herself bore the burden and heat of the day for three and four, if not five, mornings a week from February till June, with the result that a total of just under £1700 has been collected, leaving a debt on the new building of £600.

MAID JOHANNESBURG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1930.



TRAINING NATIVE GIRLS IN DOMESTIC WORK. The scene at the opening ceremony yesterday of the new domestic training building. In foreground, the girls. The ceremony was performed by Her Royal Highness Princess Alice Countess of Athlone.

Our thanks are due to the architects, Messrs. Kallenbach, Mundy and Turner, particularly Mr. Turner, for their interest and valuable services - also to our trustee Mr. Thos. Douglas who has gone far more than carry out his building contract.

We are once more indebted to Messrs. Aiken and Carter for sitting, and have a very large number of new subscribers who have made possible the building before us.

Though this year our energies have been absorbed in practical work, the aim and purpose of our extension have not been lost sight of; which is not so much to do more for our girls as to teach them to do more for themselves. We do not propose to be newfangled in our instruction, but rather to build new methods, where they are better, to old ones. The opening of our new building is a beginning not an end, and will be, we hope, the opening up of new possibilities in the lives of the girls whom we teach.

Minutes of Committee Meeting, held at 76 Nass St., on Tuesday, 13 Nov. 1930

Present. Mr. Enslin (Chair). Messrs. Davis, King, Macmillan, Locke, Burt, Hamilton, Healyman, B. Rice, R. Phillips, Lyndell, Turner, Joyce, Pugh, Bertha Taylor, Hamilton & his son.

Mr. Bertha Taylor opened the meeting with prayer.

Apologies. Mr. Macmillan was excused from the meeting. Messrs. Jones, Burt, Grant, Lind, Halden, Allen, & Hamilton & Burt (the latter excused for 3 months because of absence from the committee).

Minutes of the previous meeting were read & confirmed.

Reading out of the minutes. Mr. Macmillan reported that he & Mrs. Bridgman had interviewed the Police about a grant for the S.H. Club for the Junior League. He advised that the application be sent in. He is going to wait until the new council is in office. He thought it best that the Club should at least be allowed to lay in its own.

"Read Daily Mail. 3:11:24 -

"WONDER TALES" OF SOUTH AFRICA

LECTURE IN AID OF THE HELPING HAND CLUB

At Mrs. William Anstey's house, "Northern Hay," Louis Botha Avenue, yesterday afternoon, a very interesting lecture was given by Miss E. L. McPherson, on "Wonder Tales of South Africa." The proceeds are to be devoted to the funds of the Helping Hand Club for native girls.

Miss McPherson, who was warmly received, said it was hardly necessary for her to dwell upon the importance of keeping alive the wonder tales of this country.

The folk tales of South Africa probably had the same origin as many of those of the Old World, but in the process of time the fairy tales of Asia and Europe had been touched by the magic wand of the poet and have taken their place in the front rank of literature. On the other hand the folk tales of

her Bridgman gave an account of her visit to the Salvation Army Native Girls' Hostel in Fordsburg which has been recently opened. She described the building in detail, and the arrangements for the accommodation of the girls.

Miss McPherson kindly promised to give a lecture to wards the end of January for the benefit of the Club funds.

It was decided to further augment the funds by holding a jumble sale the first Saturday in March.

The meeting then adjourned -

Mrs. Wm. Anstey kindly offered to have the lecture at her residence -

Mon. Dec. 12th/23.

Clara Bridgman
14 Feb. '24

NATIVE LIFE.

FILM SHOW IN AID OF HELPING HAND CLUB.

To-morrow evening, in St. George's Presbyterian Hall, Noord Street, the Rev. Ray Phillips has arranged for some films of special interest to be shown. These deal with native and missionary work, and as they have never been shown before it is expected that they will attract a large audience. The entertainment is in aid of the Helping Hand Club for Native Girls, which is doing exceptional work in the town. Admission: 2s. adults and 1s. for children.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. William Anstey gave an "at home" at her residence, Northern Hay, Young Avenue, in aid of the Helping Hand Club for Native Girls. Fairview, which has proved such a successful experiment, and which is in need of funds for maintenance and expansion. A delightful musical programme was rendered, Miss Pugh singing "Beloved, it is Mary," "My Dear Son," and other songs in a charming fashion. She was accompanied by Mrs. Stanley. Miss E. L. McPherson read a paper on "Wonder Tales of South Africa," and Miss Cuffe recited in a delightful manner "The Prince and the Mole." A Zulu fairy story, in illustration, Mrs. Bridgman, chairwoman of the Helping Hand Club, presided, and Mrs. David Hunter also spoke.

Mrs. Anstey afterwards entertained her guests, among whom were members of the committee and friends of the club, to tea.

In June, last, a hall, which serves as a recreation room and a place for the holding of meetings, was opened by Mr. Key (Sub-Commissioner for Native Affairs), who at the time emphasised the need for clubs of a similar character to be opened in every suburb.

HELPING HAND CLUB FOR NATIVE GIRLS.

MRS. WILLIAM ANSTEY AT HOME.

Mon. Jan. 3rd/24.

Mrs Joyce proposed & it was
 unanimously seconded & passed
 by all that \$100 should be sent
 to Mrs Douglas at once.
 Superintendent's Report.
 38 girls in the Club & had left &
 3 more came. A woman with
 picking trouble had come up
 from Georgetown for treatment.
 Another had lost her train
 but was given a bed on the kitchen
 floor - 9 girls had been placed.
 Mrs Audley brought 2 dresses for
 the Georgetown Assembly to visit
 the Club. & Mrs Bridgman's
 All were delighted with the arrangements.
 The social services were held.
 Chorus. Not many music pupils.
 Mrs Joyce suggested that Miss Rye
 should would she was give
 one evening a week. So giving lecture
 on housewifery or dressmaking etc
 the meeting then adjourned -
 5 Nov. 23 Clara Bridgman

HELPING HAND CLUB BAZAAR.

OPENING BY MRS. WALTER
 WEBBER.

Yesterday afternoon in the hall of the
 Young Men's Christian Association a
 bazaar in aid of the Helping Hand Club
 for native girls was opened by Mrs.
 Walter Webber.

The President, Mrs. Bridgman, in a
 short introductory speech, welcomed all
 present and thanked Mr. Copson, the
 Secretary of the Young Men's Christian
 Association, and the members of the com-
 mittee for all they had done.

The Helping Hand Club was booming,
 and native girls were being turned away
 daily. There were about 40 girls resi-
 dent. Early in the year, because of the
 great numbers who presented themselves,
 it had been necessary to build a club
 room, and this had relieved the pressure
 in the house. They had no money for
 the undertaking, but when the club room
 was opened on June 9, \$180 was paid to
 Mr. Douglas, the contractor, but \$100
 was still owing.

During the four years of its existence
 over 400 girls and women had stayed at
 the club, and over 300 had been placed in
 situations, or work by the day had been
 found for them. Since the opening of
 the club room the wife of a Bethesda
 land chief had stayed there with her
 lady-in-waiting and her interpreter, and
 they had been served in royal fashion.

Quite recently the Sub-Commissioner
 for Native Affairs had sent women and
 children there who could not find their
 friends in the town.

In addition to the debt of \$100 on the
 club room, there still remained \$50 of the
 \$1,000 owing to the Building Society.

It was particularly appropriate that
 Mrs. Webber should open the sale, as
 Mr. Walter Webber was member for
 Toyeville, where the club was situated,
 and he had given them a handsome dona-
 tion.

Mrs. Webber said she was deeply in-
 terested in the bazaar. Anyone who had
 ever been in a foreign country must real-
 ize what it meant to native women coming
 to a town where they were strangers. She
 hoped that before long there would be
 more branches of the club. Speaking
 'oo, as a white woman she realised what

valuable work the club was doing in pro-
 viding trained servants of good character.
 She then declared the bazaar open,
 and was presented with a beautiful
 basket of flowers by little Miss Copson,
 the daughter of Mr. Copson, secretary
 of the Y.M.C.A.

The following is a list of the stall-
 holders:-

Produce, Cakes, Sweeds, etc.: Mrs.
 William Anstey (convenor) and Mes-
 dames Viney, Key and Gubb.
 Native Basket and Cakes: Mrs. Bovet
 (convenor) and Mrs. Annot.
 Needlework: Mrs. Bridgman (con-
 venor), and Mesdames Foldcroft, Fitch-
 ard, Hurd and Joyce.

Notions: Mrs. Gordon.
 Tea: Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Rheinallt
 Jones.

The Helping Hand Club is situated in
 Hans Street, Fairview. The committee
 has for its president Mrs. Bridgman, and
 vice-presidents Mrs. Hartlett and Mrs.
 David Hunter, the other members being
 Mrs. Annot (hon. secretary), Mrs. A. D.
 Viney (hon. treasurer), and Mesdames
 William Anstey, Bovet, Key, Gubb, F.
 Green, Holdcroft, Hurd, Rheinallt Jones,
 Joyce, McClymont, W. M. McMillan,
 Bernard Price, Miss Bramley and Deacon-
 ess Elsie. Mrs. Gordon is the super-
 intendent and the trustees are the Rev.
 F. B. Bridgman, D.D., Mr. Thos. Dr-
 glas and Mr. R. W. McClymont.

Daily Herald.
June 11th 1923.

NATIVE GIRLS ON

THE HAND

HELPING HAND

CLUB'S WORK

TEMPTATIONS OF CITY

LIFE

At the last of the series of lectures given by Mr. Key, the subject was "The Temptations of City Life."

After a brief introduction by the Rev. Mr. Key, the subject was taken up by Mr. Key, who gave a most interesting and instructive lecture on the temptations of city life. He pointed out the many dangers that surround the native girl in the city, and the many ways in which she may be tempted to leave her home and family.

When an innocent girl enters the city, she is surrounded by many temptations. She may be tempted by the sight of the city, by the sight of the many people, by the sight of the many things that she has never seen before. She may be tempted by the sight of the many people who are living in the city, and who are enjoying the many pleasures of the city.

THE CHIEF TROUBLE

One of the main troubles of the native girl in the city is the temptation to leave her home and family. This is often the result of the many temptations that surround her. She may be tempted by the sight of the city, by the sight of the many people, by the sight of the many things that she has never seen before. She may be tempted by the sight of the many people who are living in the city, and who are enjoying the many pleasures of the city.

But many of the girls who are in the city are not happy. They are often lonely and sad. They are often in need of help and support. This is why the Helping Hand Club was organized. The club is a place where the girls can go to get help and support. It is a place where they can go to get advice and guidance. It is a place where they can go to get the help and support that they need.

MORE ROOM NEEDED

Since the club has been in existence for some time, it has become necessary to find more room for the girls. The club is now in need of more space to accommodate the growing number of girls who are coming to the club for help and support.

"Star"
June 11th 1923.

HELPING HAND CLUB.

A RED LETTER DAY.

Saturday was a red-letter day in the annals of the Helping Hand Club for the Native Girls. Fairview, for not only was the new club-room opened by the Sub-Commissioner of Native Affairs (Mr. Key), but there was laid on the table a sum of £138 12s. 6d., the result of donations collected by the committee and the collection taken from those present.

Moreover, Mrs. Bridgman, who presided, announced that Mr. and Mrs. William Ansey had presented the chairs in the hall, and that a piano had been given by the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rhin.

The report for the last eight months was published in these columns on Saturday, but in addressing the meeting Mrs. Bridgman gave many details which emphasised the need and value of the club. The building of the club-room has made it possible to establish a new dormitory for eight, and how much this dormitory was needed, can be gathered from the fact that daily girls are turned away, and that some have begged to lie down on the floor. Girls are coming in by train late at night, and women coming in by train late at night, and there have been two cases of children who have been received and protected. At the present time there are 39 girls in residence, and 38 have placed the home has been about £100, and towards this the girls have

Suspicion and Doubt.

In sketching the history of the club, Mr. Bridgman said that when the scheme was first mooted most people thought they were a little mad when they proposed to buy a property which cost £1,000 when they had only £100 to start with, but Johannesburg had met them with the greatest generosity. Both the girls and the European public had looked at them with doubt and suspicion. The natives thought that it was an attempt to make the girls carry the burden of the movement.

However, since 1919 there had been 372 resident girls, 54 passing visitors, and out of all these had only been five who were really unsatisfactory. About Christmas time the pressure had become so great that they were turning away girls daily, and they were on the new scheme. Mr. Thomas Douglas had stood behind them, and they had built the new room at a cost of about £200. Among the donations received were £25 from the Martha Washington Club, £20 from Mr. and Mrs. Fred Green, who had left for America, and £20 from Mrs. Ferris, and £20 from a lady from Los Angeles, who had been visiting Johannesburg.

Mrs. Gordon, the matron, also gave many interesting details of the work and daily life.

Mr. Key's Address.

Mr. Key, in addressing the meeting, said that one of the greatest needs of Johannesburg was the establishment of such hostels in every suburb. As a rule, native girls coming to the town were ruined and were unable to face their own people again. In the kraal a girl who went to the town was mourned as dead, and no native outside the district wished to marry a girl from Johannesburg, for they were drawn into a maelstrom of vice.

It was a great mistake to suppose that a native did not love his children, or that the lobola was a cash sale. It was on the contrary, a guarantee that the man would look after his wife. It was a mistake to suppose that the native girls who adopted European dress were bad; many were quite innocent when they arrived.

A Native Deputation.

Only that morning he had received a deputation of native men who wished a registry established for

girls coming to look for work. He told them that such a registry must not be looked upon as a means of money making. It ought to be run in conjunction with the Helping Hand Club and other kindred institutions. Within two years, unfortunately, there had arisen a great deal of suspicion between the natives and the white people, and native suspicion was often justified. The report of the hon. treasurer (Mr. Viney) was read by Mr. Viney. There was a large attendance, and among those attending were the Rev. Dr. Perceps, superintendent of missions in the Orange Free State; Colonel Pritchard, Mrs. James Gray, Mrs. David Hunter, the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, and the Rev. Mr. Holdcroft, Mrs. McMillan, Price, Mrs. Holdcroft, Mrs. Bernard, the Rev. James Gray, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, the Rev. Martin Dower, Mrs. Frank Raleigh, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Handel Thompson, and many others. In the course of the afternoon a choir of girls trained by Mrs. Gordon sang, and solos were rendered by Mr. Everitt. After tea had been served, the house was inspected by the visitors.

NATIVE GIRLS' CLUB

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN JOHANNESBURG VIEWS OF COL. PRITCHARD

EXTENSION OF SYSTEM ARRANGED

There is now a club for native girls in Johannesburg.

Realising the great need for clean and comfortable quarters for respectable native girls, Mrs. Bridgman, wife of the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, of the American Board of Missions, with the help of an enthusiastic committee of ladies, recently succeeded in establishing a hostel on club lines for the girls engaged within a reasonable distance of Fairview. Sufficient money was raised to purchase a commodious house, with several outside rooms and a spacious garden, at 76, Hans Street (which is only about three to four minutes by tram from Jeppe subway), and here there are in constant readiness approximately 36 native girls, who sleep three or four in a room. The rooms are light and airy, and the floors and bed linen spotlessly clean. There is a bathroom, a kitchen with big stove and free supply of coal, where the girls can cook and eat their food if they so desire, and, in addition, there is a cosy big sitting-room, or club room, as it is called, where the girls assemble in the evening, play games, write letters, or sew, etc.

The annual meeting of the founder and friends of the club was held yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Bridgman presided, and gave an interesting resume of the club's history.

Mr. Vinay, on behalf of his wife, who is the treasurer of the fund, presented the accounts and balance-sheet, which showed a revenue for the year of £387 10s. 2d., the repayment out of this sum of £294 to St. Andrew's Building Society, and a balance in hand of £253 14s. 11d. The balance of the amount due to the Building Society is now only £225 2s. 1d., and when this is paid off, as it is hoped will be done during the year, the club will be practically self-supporting.

COL. PRITCHARD ON HOSTELS.

Col. S. M. Pritchard, of the Native Affairs Department, said he only wished they as a Government Department could show the same progress as the Helping Hand Club. Unfortunately, they could not. Last year they all pinned their faith to the passing of the Urban Areas Bill. The need of such institutions as their club had been realised, and they realised, too, that they were only touching the fringe of things in having one or two hostels of that sort in Johannesburg. "Something on a more extended scale was necessary to be done if they were going to do their duty by the native women and girls who came to this town. Unfortunately, that important Bill had been hung up, mainly owing to the tumult on the Witwatersrand, which occupied so much of the Prime Minister's time. However, he (Col. Pritchard) hoped it would come up next session. It had been favourably received throughout South Africa. There might be difficulties in the way of carrying out the proposals, mainly difficulties of finance, but these difficulties might be overcome as the Government realised that nothing had to be done in tackling a huge problem of native housing in urban areas."

OUR OWN FAULT

After 20 years' experience he was of opinion that the basis of our difficulties with the native population was very much our own fault by allowing slum conditions to become established. Women came here and were subject to enormous temptations; children ran away from their homes and came here; married women deserted their husbands and families; others came for no other purpose but to earn money. Many when they arrived found they could not get work, and gradually they drifted to the overcrowded yards and the pestilential spots they knew of. These people practically had no chance.

There had been an enormous increase in the number of native women and children in Johannesburg during the past 10 years. In 1911 they totalled 4,732 and that figure had risen to 13,632 in 1921, showing an increase of over 290 per cent. There had been increases, though not quite to the same extent, all along the Reef, the total on the Witwatersrand having risen from 17,889 in 1911 to 37,382 in 1921.

He previously had hinted that many of these women came, avowedly to make money, and many were engaged in illicit liquor selling and in prostitution. Taking the girls of Johannesburg, Boksburg, Germiston and Krugersdorp, 2,915 women were admitted to prison during 1921, of whom 2,663 were sentenced. The great majority were for liquor offences, namely, 1,364, of which number 1,575 were for being in possession of liquor and 185 for selling. The daily average of native women prisoners in Witwatersrand jails during the year 1921-22 was 273. Unfortunately, many of these had children, which were left uncared for when the mothers went to prison.

NECESSITY FOR ACTION

These figures showed the absolute necessity for the establishment of native hostels for women, where the environment would be of such a nature that they would be protected from crime and temptation. It was sincerely to be hoped that municipalities would establish hostels to enable native women and girls to be taken into a house, well cared for, properly supervised, and be able to go out to service in the morning and back to a clean and comfortable room at night. He deprecated the present indiscriminate system whereby women and girls could come into the town unchecked. He thought they should arrange in future that no native women should be allowed to come into urban areas without the knowledge of her own people, and in the case of a girl without it, she should not have that consent then and there could be sent back.

In conclusion, Col. Pritchard referred to the extremely fine behaviour of the natives generally throughout the recent disturbances. They were a determining factor in enabling the Government to come through successfully and subdue the revolt, and if for no other reason he suggested that as a reward for their behaviour the people of Johannesburg should heartily support the principle of the Urban Areas Bill, which would empower the municipality to erect many such hostels as that of the Helping Hand Club. (Applause.)

Deaconess Elsie having described the native hostel in Buxton Street, Doornfontein, the gathering closed with votes of thanks to the speakers.

*News Daily Mail
October 17th 1922.*

NATIVE WELFARE WORK.

Speeches delivered at the annual meeting of the Helping Hand Club for native girls emphasised, directly and by implication, how very little is done for the health and comfort of natives of both sexes in the town. Johannesburg, with the largest native population, lags far behind other centres where the European section has enough imagination to understand that in matters of health there is an absolute community of interest. Mr. Barrett and the other speakers at Fairview on Saturday were chiefly concerned with the almost total absence of welfare work and the withholding of even the most primitive sort of amenities from the coloured folk. If and when we have attended to first things first and given the natives better housing accommodation than they now possess, there still remains the problem of helping them to lead more civilised and natural lives. Where the white community is concerned we spare no effort to improve the lot of the less fortunate. There are associations and residential facilities for boys and girls, a working woman's club, a large variety of organisations to help and advise in matters of the home and family; district visitors and nurses, and the like. But practically nothing is done for the natives, male or female, who are allowed to grow up without guidance and control, and whose frequent failure to turn out respectable, law-abiding citizens seems to occasion surprise in the average European mind. Organisations like the Helping Hand Club and the Study Circle are abundantly justified, not alone for what they do but for what they teach others to do, or should teach. There is a sting of true criticism in the question asked of Dr. Robertson by a native who wanted to know whose fault it was if the Johannesburg natives were not alone for what they do but for what they teach others to do, or should teach.

"GOD'S GREAT WHITE THRONE" RESPONSIBILITY OF WHITE TO BLACK STRAIGHT TALKING BY NATIVE AFFAIRS OFFICIALS GROWING NEED OF HOSTELS

LOCATION LIFE

The present condition of location life was described by the speaker to many years of drift, and also to the apathy of the natives themselves. The remedy, therefore, having been so long deferred in application would have to go through. (Hear, hear.) The Government and the Department had had somewhat drastic. The speaker de- scribed the Native Affairs Department, the advantage of close consultation with those powers had, he said, been some- what circumscribed under the Act of Union, and said that the Department had exerted a constant effort for the betterment of native conditions with the municipalities. He felt that the native should be allowed to erect his own dwelling at a cost which would enable him to pay an economically sound rent.

"The whole question," Mr. Barrett said in conclusion, "is receiving very earnest consideration, and there is a prospect of the Prime Minister taking charge of the relative bill during the coming session. Col. Pritchard alluded to the neces- sity of more native hostels for women in the town, and said he knew of a poor native woman—the widow of a boy who died in France—who went away in Johannesburg simply because when she came to the town there was no place to which she could go with her children."

Dr. Robertson and I attended a meeting of natives last night, he continued, "and in the course of an admirable and very human address, Dr. Robertson enjoined the natives to have faith in the Government and in the surprising replies. One was that the effect that if it were true that the natives of Johannesburg were not quite what their forefathers were, whose fault was it? They made it per- fectly clear that many of them were the victims of their environment. That is the native point of view, and there is a good deal to be said for it. One speaker made a reference to their women. The difference in their condi- tion to-day was ascribed by him to their environment in Johannesburg and to the absence of such institution as the Native Girls' Helping Hand Club."

Mr. Barrett pointed out that throughout the country there had been an awakening to the fact that a large number of natives living in municipal towns were not getting a fair

URBAN AREAS BILL

Mr. Barrett had proceeded to Co. Pritchard—touched on the Urban Areas Bill. He (the speaker) felt per- fectly sure that as soon as the Prime Minister took charge of that, it would be a great relief to the Government and the Department had had somewhat drastic. The speaker de- scribed the Native Affairs Department, the advantage of close consultation with those powers had, he said, been some- what circumscribed under the Act of Union, and said that the Department had exerted a constant effort for the betterment of native conditions with the municipalities. He felt that the native should be allowed to erect his own dwelling at a cost which would enable him to pay an economically sound rent.

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ATTRIBUTES OF NATIVE WOMEN

Senator Dr. Robertson said that it time had come for an awakening interest in native affairs to manifest itself, more markedly on the Wit- watersrand. He had, he declared, understood, 2,000 native women teach- ers during the last forty years, and if them he felt that there was hope for them and for the work that the Helping Hand Club for Native Girls had set themselves to do. He re- marked that he had asked himself, as a recent occasion through- out slum yards and slum properties in Johannesburg frequented by natives, "How long, O Lord, how long?" would such inquiries endure. He felt that a greater sense of interest in the welfare of the natives whom the whites had in the hollow of their hand, they would be doing much to lift them up nearer to God's great white throne. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the speakers for the views they had expressed to those present, and the evening shortly afterwards terminated.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN. HELPING THE NATIVE.

Speeches on the native question were delivered by Col. S. M. Pritchard (Minister of Native Labour), Mr. E. G. Barrett (Secretary for Native Affairs), and Senator Dr. Robertson at the annual meeting at Fairview, on Saturday, of the Helping Hand Club for Native Girls.

Mr. Barrett pointed out that through- out the country there had been an awakening to the fact that a large num- ber of natives living in municipal towns were not getting a fair chance. The present conditions of location life were described by the speaker to many years of drift, and also to the apathy of the natives themselves. The remedy, therefore, having been so long deferred in application would have to go through. (Hear, hear.) The Government and the Department had had somewhat drastic. The speaker de- scribed the Native Affairs Department, the advantage of close consultation with those powers had, he said, been some- what circumscribed under the Act of Union, and said that the Department had exerted a constant effort for the betterment of native conditions with the municipalities. He felt that the native should be allowed to erect his own dwelling at a cost which would enable him to pay an economically sound rent.

"The whole question," Mr. Barrett said in conclusion, "is receiving very earnest consideration, and there is a prospect of the Prime Minister taking charge of the relative bill during the coming session. Col. Pritchard alluded to the neces- sity of more native hostels for women in the town, and said he knew of a poor native woman—the widow of a boy who died in France—who went away in Johannesburg simply because when she came to the town there was no place to which she could go with her children."

Dr. Robertson and I attended a meeting of natives last night, he continued, "and in the course of an admirable and very human address, Dr. Robertson enjoined the natives to have faith in the Government and in the surprising replies. One was that the effect that if it were true that the natives of Johannesburg were not quite what their forefathers were, whose fault was it? They made it per- fectly clear that many of them were the victims of their environment. That is the native point of view, and there is a good deal to be said for it. One speaker made a reference to their women. The difference in their condi- tion to-day was ascribed by him to their environment in Johannesburg and to the absence of such institution as the Native Girls' Helping Hand Club."

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"The Star" Monday Oct 31st 1921.

"Herald Daily Mail" Monday Oct 31st 1921.

Any chance leaves at the end of
 September but will have due fees
 for more lessons during the month
 of October.
 Mrs. McLymont proposed a Mrs. Bernard
 Price seconded that the Committee
 meeting should be held on Thursday-
 afternoon in the parlors -
 It was passed by aye.
 The Committee was then
 & passed. Mrs. Bernard proposed
 Mrs. Price's suggestion of a collection by all
 present.
 Mrs. Price told of two girls who were
 anxious to come to the Club. One had
 been ill with syphilis, but was
 now cured & not in any way
 a danger to others. The Committee
 recommended her being allowed
 to come back.

Clara Bridgman
 Oct. 21 '20

THE HELPING HAND.

Native Girls in Johannesburg.

The annual meeting of the Helping Hand Club for Native Girls, 76, Hans Street, Trevelyan, was held on Saturday, when a large number of friends gathered to hear the report of the year's progress. Mrs. Bridgman took the chair and after short remarks of the work. She said that there were many girls under 20 who had come up from the country and were subject to every kind of temptation. To meet this need there were only two homes besides this one in the whole of Johannesburg.

In reading the financial statement, Mr. McLymont mentioned that the bond on the property had been reduced from £286 to £206 by the special effort of the committee.

The secretary's report followed, thanking the many commercial and other business houses for their liberal response to the special campaign to clear off the building loan.

The Superintendent, Miss Weir, told how more than a hundred girls had been placed in situations, the greater number of whom had been a success, many missesses showing their appreciation by sending special donations to the work. The Rev. W. Mearns, said splendid though the work was it only touched the fringe of the native problem. There were 6,000 native girls sleeping anywhere or nowhere in this city. Johannesburg was the world in miniature, so many different races congregated together, making social and economic difficulties so acute. Parliament could not solve the native question; only Christ's power could do that, and after bringing the native to the Cross of Calvary what were they going to do with him? A place like this was the solution, and he hoped that soon there would be one in every suburb.

A collection was taken of £9 8s. 3d. Rev. Bruce Gardiner closed with a benediction.

Star, Oct. 19th 1920.

PLIGHT OF 6,000 NATIVE GIRL.

SLEEPING ANYWHERE IN JOHANNESBURG

The annual meeting of the Helping Hand Club for Native Girls, 76, Hans Street, Trevelyan, Johannesburg, was held on Saturday, when a large number of people gathered to hear the report of the year's progress.

Mrs. Bridgman, president, and after prayer by the Rev. S. Boyet, gave a short resume of the work dealing with its difficulties and encouragements. She said there were numbers of girls under 20 years of age who had come from the country and were subject to every kind of temptation. To meet this position there were only three homes in the whole of Johannesburg.

In reading the financial statement, Mr. McLymont mentioned that the bond on the property had been reduced from £286 to £206 by the special effort of the committee.

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Daily Mail, Oct. 15th 1920.

to be

Oct 15th Daily Mail 1914.

ACTIVE WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN

MATTER BEFORE THE MOTHER-CRAFT LEAGUE

Between forty and fifty friends assembled at the invitation of Mrs. Thomas Douglas, at Afton Lodge, Parktown, on Thursday afternoon.

The Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, who presided, said that she had read an illuminating article in the "Round Table," on the native races, and it was a pity that we had to go to the English papers for information on this subject. People in this country ought to take more interest in coloured people.

Mrs. Horsfield agreed with the president, saying that if the forest would be stimulated if in the schools was taught the history of the native races and the children's sympathy was aroused. The speaker hoped that something would be started in Johannesburg similar to the united meetings held by white women in the native locations at Bulawayo. She wished it were possible to bridge the chasm between the natives and whites by going to Klipspruit and other native locations to teach the women how to care for their children.

A discussion followed, and Mrs. Ponsonby called for volunteers. Six or seven gave their names as willing to help. Mr. Horsfield offered to make inquiries and call a special meeting in a month's time to report progress.

Miss Worr, the superintendent of the H.E.C. for Native Girls gave a cheering report of the home, and a solo was sung by Miss Nancy Smith.

She 86-100 Sept 18th 1914.

Daily Mail Sept. 18th 1914.

HELPING HAND CLUB.

Official Opening.

The Helping Hand Club for Native Girls at 76 Hans Street, Troyeville, was officially opened by the Mayress (Mrs. J. F. Allen) on Saturday afternoon last, when, in spite of the bad weather, between 60 and 70 people were present, the clergy of the town being well represented.

After prayer by the Rev. John Howard, Mrs. Hertslet (general secretary of the Mothercraft League), introduced the Mayress, regretting that their president (Mrs. Bridgman) who had worked so hard for the club during the past five years, was prevented through illness from being present.

The Mayress, in declaring the club open, wished it every success, and said she hoped it would prove to the native girls what the Y.W.C.A. was to their white sisters. After a vote of thanks to the Mayress had been moved by Mrs. Digby Berry, tea was served and some articles sent for the benefit of the club were sold. A collection was also taken, the result together being £41.

HELPING HAND FOR NATIVE GIRLS

In opening the Helping Hand Club for native girls at 76, Hans Street, Johannesburg, the Mayress (Mrs. J. F. Allen) said that she hoped it would prove to be for the native girls what the Y.W.C.A. had been for their white sisters.

The Rev. Dr. Bridgman said they must be prepared for criticism from a certain section of Europeans. The natives, being naturally conservative, would doubtless require time to realise the benefits of the movement, but they must have courage and go forward, and in a few years' time their labours would be rewarded.

Miss Weir, the superintendent of the club, explained the work that was being done, which, she said, included evening classes of instruction for the native girls.

July 1st 1908.

THE MOTHERCRAFT LEAGUE.

At the invitation of the Mayresses (Mrs. T. F. Allen), the annual meeting of the Mothercraft League was held at "Yukon," Burnsidehurst Valley. In her opening remarks, the Mayresses mentioned how vital the native question was and how deeply it affected us all.

Dr. J. E. Hortalet put before the members the claims of the Mothercraft League. It was co-operative, as it worked among white, coloured and native peoples. It was co-denominational and tended to race adjustment. The pamphlet was printed in five native languages, as well as in Dutch and English. It was circulated in nine Provinces in South Africa, and Basutoland took 5,000 copies, the branch there being self-supporting.

Miss Graham, from Fuhkien (China), Church Zenana Missionary Society, followed, saying it was a far cry from the mothers of Africa to those of China, but all needed the same mothercraft teaching. She had often been criticised for taking the gospel to a land that had its own religions, Buddhism and Confucianism. Take the latter, which consisted of ancestral worship. Boys only were needed for this, so little girl-babies were thrown away as of no account. Miss Graham gave several touching incidents of cases she had met with, and said that, although Chinese mothers had mother-love, it was not the right sort, but needed to have its roots in the love of Jesus, which in the Book of Books was so often compared with mother-love.

Mrs. Bridgman said that, as everyone knew, the Girls' Helping Hand Club was the darling child of the local branch of the Mothercraft League, and she was glad they had something concrete at last to report. She regretted the absence of the hon. treasurer, Mrs. McCracken, but as they now had £225 in hand and were on the look-out for a suitable house, they hoped to make a start shortly. She asked the housewives to remember the Helping Hand Club when spring cleaning came, and not to throw away kitchenware or furniture that might be useful.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Mayresses. Tea was served in an adjoining room, and concluded an interesting afternoon.

decided that it would be more dignified to keep it so nearly the same date as formerly Mrs McCracken again made a generous offer of her home for the meeting. And the date of July 30th (Monday) was agreed to.

The speakers to be invited were Mrs C. B. Dundas, Mrs Allan King, & Mrs. Gausden.

Letter from Mrs Ellison was then read on a scheme of registration for Native women. - asking for the cooperation of the Mothercraft League. And presence of Mrs Bridgman as a proposed meeting to discuss the scheme. Mrs Dundas proposed that the arrangements of the Annual meeting in the matter of speakers should be left to the Executive. Mrs Bridgman then closed the meeting.

Clara D. Bridgman

MEETING OF THE NATI

WORK OF THE MOTHERCRAFT LEAGUE

Daily Mail, Aug. 1, 1917.

A drawing-room meeting was held by the kindness of Mrs. McCracken at her residence, "Veld Syde," Parktown, on Monday afternoon of the local members of the Mothercraft League, the object of which is the promotion of training in the home and Christian social service for natives in town. The League teaches mothers of the various races of South Africa the proper moral and physical training of their children, promotes the proper care for and training of the backward or child race of South Africa, and informs white women on native questions. The League proposes to open a cottage in one of the poorer districts of the town, to which native girls and women can resort, where there will be classes in housewifery, cooking, sewing, etc., and will be called the Helping Hand Club.

Mrs. Bridgman gave an interesting resume of the work done by the League during its short life of five years. She showed how the missionary ladies took care to instruct the women in simple cooking, hygiene, elementary principles of first aid, purity and simple Bible stories. In Basutoland the circulation of the little paper for natives issued by the League was one thousand a month, and there were eight hundred native members. Mrs. Bridgman also pointed out the necessity of native girls came into Johannesburg for the week ends, and a club where they could read books, do needlework, etc., would be a great boon. They did not want to build, but to rent a dwelling-house accessible to girls from all parts of the town.

The Rev. C. B. Hamilton remarked that it was quite consistent for the irreligious to disapprove of Christianity for the natives, but it was disappointing to find that some Christians thought the same. At one time education was considered the only hope for the native, people forgetting that home influence often counteracted the good done. They now know that the future of the race lay with the mother more than the child, and the League was endeavouring to train the

meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the speakers, and to the hostess for her kind hospitality.

MOTHERCRAFT LEAGUE

The first meeting of the Mothercraft League was held on Wednesday, June 24, at 8 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. B. A. Smith, 1015 S. 1st St. The meeting was held in a room on the second floor of the building. The room was decorated with flowers and bunting. The meeting was very successful and many new members were secured. The following is a list of the members present:

Mrs. B. A. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Smith, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. M. H. Smith, Mrs. L. H. Smith, Mrs. K. H. Smith, Mrs. N. H. Smith, Mrs. O. H. Smith, Mrs. P. H. Smith, Mrs. Q. H. Smith, Mrs. R. H. Smith, Mrs. S. H. Smith, Mrs. T. H. Smith, Mrs. U. H. Smith, Mrs. V. H. Smith, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. X. H. Smith, Mrs. Y. H. Smith, Mrs. Z. H. Smith.

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The same afternoon Mrs. McNamee gave an afternoon tea to introduce the Mothercraft League to her friends. The Rev. Mr. Borel, the Rev. Mr. Mura and Miss Kent spoke of the aims and objects of the League, which has been formed to help the native girls to remain respectable. The present desire of the League is to open a cottage in one of the poorer districts of the town to which native girls and women can resort, and where girls fresh from the asylums can be trained into domestic servants. The ladies present were very much interested in the scheme. *Week's Worker-Daigle*

chased found. Enkawa the other afternoon attending tea that were given to inspire people into becoming members of earnest organizations. The tea drinkers have a way of talking themselves on to such high brow affairs at the time, and then forgetting to pay their subscriptions. At one instance where the idea was to train the native servant in the way she should go (the trouble is to keep her there when the training is finished!) an American said she began to see daylight. Presumably she'd been in domestic darkness before, but now she had hopes of getting something in the house that wouldn't get married, or take the wrong turning, or walk off with her best linen. At another affair amusement was

Proper Locations Wanted.

Mrs. Roxburgh proposed the following resolution: "That this meeting views with grave concern the conditions under which so many natives live in Johannesburg, and urges the Municipality to take steps at once to provide proper locations within reasonable distance of the town, which shall be served by a special service of trams." Mrs. Roxburgh spoke with indignation of the large amount received by the Government in native taxation, and the small expenditure for their benefit. She also spoke of the necessity for guarding and caring for native women, and urged that white women should use their influence with men to obtain a better state of affairs in native matters.

Mrs. Hunter seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously by the meeting, and which is to be laid before the Town Council. Mrs. Hertslet then spoke briefly on the need for many honorary members, to give the league weight in making appeals for reform in various native matters. She also asked for monetary help to meet the heavy expense of printing the mothercraft papers, and finally reminded members of the necessity of prayer for the good success of this widespread work for native womanhood.

Mrs. McCracken voiced the gratitude of the members to Lady Duxton for her great kindness in entertaining them and giving such a stimulus to the work of the league.

With a few words again on the subject of the enormous influence for good that women could wield if they would, Her Excellency closed a most stimulating and encouraging meeting. Many new members joined a general response was made to the appeal

5

for funds. Information about the league and literature will gladly be supplied by the general secretary, Mrs. Hertslet, Box 13, Langlaagte.

Horrors of the Slums.

Miss Williams then spoke on the native underworld of Johannesburg. She knew well the slums of Manchester and Portsmouth, but had never seen there anything to equal the horrors of the slums of this new town. Ladies sometimes wished to visit them with her, but that was impossible, they were so bad and dangerous for one not in uniform. If ladies could see the hovels where their servants slept, to which they took their white charges, and where the washing was done, they would not wonder that these girls faded. The "yards" were everywhere, tucked away in unexpected places, some of them veritable rabbit warrens that defied the searches of the Police. Five hundred of these awful places had been catalogued by a lady missionary in Doornfontein alone and she estimated that there must be hundreds more in that one district. The tenement houses that abound were even worse than the "yards." Here Malays, white living with black, Indian and others herded together and infamous traders who deal in worse things than liquor, made their living. The ruins of the yard hovels were exorbitant, but there was such a demand for them that the landlords never need to pay any heed to the complaints of the tenants. Thirty shillings were charged a month for a tiny room. The vested interest in these places was the real hindrance to their being swept away. The location at Klipprun on the sewage farm was quite impracticable, being only served by two trains a day, and that merely served as an excuse for the Municipality. They must have many women on the Municipal Council. (Applause.) They could not make a worse mess of affairs than the men had done if they tried. (Applause.) During the last smallpox outbreak five yards were condemned to be burnt as danger spots, but this had never been done; vested interests were to strong for the Municipality.

HOSTEL FOR NATIVE WOMEN

There was a considerable amount of discussion on the question of the establishment at Fairview of a hostel for native women. One opponent of the scheme dwelt on the effect which the establishment of such a hostel would have upon the neighborhood. He contended that it would lead to Europeans leaving the vicinity.

On the other side, it was urged that the hostel would meet a need and would do a good deal towards solving the problem of obtaining women servants.

The matter was left to the Committee of the native hostel was highly important. The problem to be solved was how white, black and coloured could live together. He added that a regulation would shortly be put into force by which European householders would have to give natives in their employ proper accommodation. That resolution was agreed to revolutionise the position.

Mr. T. Drew said that members of the Labour Party who had done wrong had been publicly expelled from that party. No other party could say that it had done the same. He advocated a paid tramway retraining scheme, warned his hearers that unless the question was tackled in a sympathetic and honest manner, there would be industrial trouble along the Reef.

December 19th - Saturdays - d.p.m. - 1914

SLUM HORRORS.

JOHANNESBURG UNDER-
WORLD.

Mothercraft League.

Meeting at Arcadia.

By the kind invitation of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Buxton the summer drawing-room meeting of the Mothercraft League was held at Arcadia on Saturday afternoon. A large number of representative ladies attended and were received by her Excellency. Lady Buxton's gracious hospitality and her evident desire to help forward every movement for the uplifting of her new country made the first and informal part of the gathering a most pleasurable one.

At half-past four the ladies assembled in the library and the meeting over which her Excellency presided was opened by prayer by Miss McCarthy. Her Excellency then expressed her warm interest in the Mothercraft League, the Presidency of which she had recently accepted. She went on to say that there was a need of many more members. The British Empire was one which had a sense of its responsibility, specially to those races recently spoken of by the Bishop of Pretoria as the child races, and the people of South Africa ought to try to find some solution to the native problem. In this women could give great help by their influence, they should learn points and difficulties if possible from the native women themselves. Missions that work on medical lines were always marked by success and the Mothercraft League helped the natives in this direction by teaching hygiene. Her Excellency concluded by urging everyone to go from the meeting and talk about the League and try to get others to join.

Work in the Country.

Mrs. Bridgman, who is Provincial secretary to the Transvaal, then spoke and said that the League extended a warm welcome to Her Excellency on becoming President and 'were most grateful for her help and the words she had spoken. A country experience was essential for the proper understanding of the natives, town girls had a bad reputation, but people forget that it was the white civilization and vices that were the cause of much of the evil. The League made a special appeal to country women in their homes. A little paper containing Mothercraft teaching, moral and hygienic, was issued in Zulu, Sesuto, Shangaana and Dutch and took its message all over the country, from Nyasaland down through Portuguese East Africa, the Transvaal, Basutoland and Natal. The League was assisted in its work by some 300 white ladies who were honorary members. In Natal the contacts of these members were working for the native women in their towns and in Maritzburg were recently influential in the erection of a fine Native Women's Hostel. But in Johannesburg the problem is most acute. Here there was the need for municipal mothering on the part of the members. Mrs. Bridgman moved her hearers as she told of the awful conditions of native child life in the city and uttered a grave warning as to the contamination of white children when these utterly neglected and vicious natives were allowed to grow up in the centre of the community. The League had in view a scheme for forming a sort of club for native girls, where they could spend free hours in safety, and get instruction in housewifery, sewing, singing, etc. In this way many girls might be gathered together and helped. The honorary members would shortly be called on to help in the realisation of this plan. Mrs. Bridgman brought her interesting address to a close by urging that public opinion must be raised about native servant girls, so that a better class be attracted and properly safeguarded.

NO GOVERNMENT GRANT.

Unfortunately, in the Transvaal, they were solely dependent for revenue to spend on native education and such good institutions as the one they had seen that afternoon, on the money obtained from taxes. They received no grant from the Government, and so it was very difficult to do as much as he would like to do in the way of financial assistance.

Major Herbst emphasised that the need for such institutions as the Helping Hand Club for Native Girls would grow tremendously in the near future, for at present the Government had already pledged itself to see that all Portuguese male natives, other than those working on the mines, should be repatriated. In the Transvaal, where he came from, a native male would be insulted if asked to work in the kitchen. He considered that was women's work. He declared that of late there had grown up a very strong desire among many people to see more male natives returning to agricultural pursuits instead of remaining in the towns, where very many did nothing but house work.

Several municipalities had already approached the Government and asked them to disallow any further influx of native females into the bigger towns. He agreed that if there were no proper provision made for the control of native females, they might easily become a source of evil in the towns, but if these plans to repatriate numbers of native males from domestic agricultural labour were carried out, then housewives would be dependent on female native labour, and provision would have to be made for them. Then Johannesburg, for instance, would be in sore need of institutions such as this.

COUNCIL'S SYMPATHY.

"I will go so far as to say that I know of no municipality which has gone to such expense to provide decent native quarters for its native population as Johannesburg," Major Herbst declared.

The City Council was most sympathetic in its treatment of the native inhabitants. Johannesburg was unique in its problems and experiences of natives, and they were trying to work out under the Native Urban Areas Act a scheme of administration that could be carried out in Johannesburg, and that he thought would stand the test of time. Referring to the Pass Law, Major Herbst said that many people in South Africa were obsessed by the idea that a pass law was a preventive in itself of crime and wrongdoing, but he thought that experience had proved it to be otherwise.

In conclusion, he advised the committee to try to get the Minister of Native Affairs himself to address them next year, and trusted that they could then persuade him to ask the Minister of Finance to relax the strings of his moneybags, and grant them some of the financial assistance they so richly deserved (Applause.)

Rev. Max Yergan, student secretary for Bantu schools throughout South Africa, in replying on behalf of the native viewpoint, stressed the fact that although people were often heard to refer to the present age as a machine age, the good works that were being done on every hand, the tremendous amount of attention that was paid to the youth of every country to-day, would incline any thinking person to the belief that this was a humanitarian age.

It was a heartening phenomenon that more and more Europeans in South Africa were beginning to believe that the native people were capable of improvement, if they were led along the right lines, and that from the economic aspect alone the efficiency of people was improved if they earned more and were happier.

SEP 19, 1929.

NATIVE WOMEN DOMESTICS WORK OF HELPING HAND CLUB GOVERNMENT AID WELL DESERVED

Cordial encouragement of private efforts towards the amelioration of native conditions was extended by Major J. F. Herbst, the Secretary of Native Affairs, at the annual meeting of the Helping Hand Club for Native Girls, whose annual meeting he addressed at the club yesterday afternoon. Mrs. F. B. Bridgman presided.

Major Herbst stated that he had seen much work done of a similar kind for natives throughout the length and breadth of the Union, and he felt how little the Government was doing to assist these people, who sacrificed so much of their time and money. The difficulty rested not with the Minister of Native Affairs, but with the Minister of Finance, who was besieged on all sides with demands for greater expenditure.

Speaking of the Helping Hand institution, Major Herbst said that he had been most favourably impressed by its work, and realised the necessity for extending the accommodation.

THE FUTURE SURVEYED

He described some of the difficulties which might face the organisers of a club in the near future. It had been suggested, for instance, that the Government should take over all native men not engaged in domestic work in the town, and put them on to the land. Native women would take their places in the towns. Another suggestion was to make a clean sweep of natives in the big towns, and only employ Europeans as domestics. The latter idea had only recently been urged by the chairman of the Transvaal Agricultural Union.

Another direction in which the club might be affected, Major Herbst continued, was by the reduction of the numbers of Portuguese natives and those from Nyasaland.

Thus, it would be to the female native population that housewives would have to look for their servants, and for these reasons it would be necessary to increase and extend such institutions as the Helping Hand Club. There was no question but that the institution ought to be helped by a Government grant.

Major Herbst spoke appreciatively of the interest taken by the Johannesburg Municipal Council in native affairs. He knew of no other town in the Union, he said, which did so much for its native population.

Major Herbst further spoke of the possibility of a curfew law for both male and female natives, and of a possible new pass law which would fall less hardly on natives of established good reputation.

He advised the committee to invite the Minister of Native Affairs to address them next year, and assured them of his interest in their work.

CITY COUNCIL'S INTEREST

Mrs. Bridgman, in her introductory remarks, had also spoken appreciatively of the interest that was being taken by the Johannesburg Municipality in native affairs. There had been a large increase in the number of young native girls in Johannesburg lately, she said.

She thanked Miss McMillan, the secretary, for her able and thoughtful report, and described the growing activities of the club.

The committee was re-elected for the ensuing year on bloc. Miss Alison gave a piano solo and the girls of the club sang songs.

Major Herbst was followed by Rev. Max Yergan who emphasised the humanitarian spirit of co-operation in the world of to-day -- of which institutions of this nature are a sign. More and more Europeans begin to believe that the native people are capable of improvement -- if they are led along the right lines.

Miss M. Aiken gave a pianissimo solo, and some of the girls of the club revisited and sang. All those who witnessed the house expressed great satisfaction in its cleanliness and order.

Mrs. D. Hunter proposed the votes of thanks, mentioning especially the very valuable services rendered throughout the whole year by our Superintendent.

Mrs. Mortimer, who had read a short report on the year work.

Confirmed. Lane Bridge man
Date. 19 Nov. 1929.

Star

Nov. 15, 1936

THE MAYOR'S SYMPATHY

The Mayor (Mr. Alf. Law Palmer) and the Right Rev. Dr. Karney, Bishop of Johannesburg, were the principal speakers at the annual meeting of the Helping Hand Club for Native Girls, a review, which took place in the hall of the club yesterday afternoon.

Before the meeting a tea was given to welcome back Mrs. F. B. Bridgman, the founder of the club, after more than two years' absence in the United States. Mrs. Rheinallt Jones, presided, and called upon the Mayor to move the adoption of the report.

"I am pleased to be here," said Mr. Law Palmer, "and to express my thankfulness and joy at the return of Mrs. Bridgman, whose loss has been indescribably felt in Johannesburg." He then commented favourably on the extremely low level at which the internal working costs of the club had been kept.

HELP FROM THE COUNCIL

He went on to say that he would bring the matter of the hostel before the Municipal Council. Municipal Councils had no souls and were inclined to treat an application for help from a hostel on the same lines as the demand for sports grounds. There was a great deal of indifference and apathy in matters affecting the natives and coloured people, and a great responsibility rested upon the Council and upon religious bodies.

"I feel," said the speaker, "that the Council ought to contribute to hostels such as this. It would be disastrous for the municipality to erect hostels for native girls in connection with the municipal housing scheme, because in that way the girls would come under no moral or religious influences. I hope the Council will make the establishment of hostels such as this possible in every suburb. The prejudice against them is not supported by fact, and the residents in this neighbourhood have not found cause to object to the club."

WORKING TOGETHER

In recording the adoption of the report, Bishop Karney also welcomed Mrs. Bridgman, and spoke too of the splendid work done for natives by the chairwoman, Mrs. Rheinallt Jones, and by Mr. Rheinallt Jones.

He alluded to the hostel established by the Anglican Church in Doornfontein, which worked in harmony with the club, and if 20 more were established, he felt sure the feeling between them would be the same.

CAUSE OF NATIVE CRIME

He was sometimes depressed if he walked through Johannesburg on a Sunday afternoon and saw hordes of native boys and girls loafing about with nothing to do and nowhere to go, without supervision and without amusement. They were in strange conditions and saw only the worst side of our civilisation.

An institution such as the club was doing its best to stem the evil, but it could only receive about 50, and the hostel in Doornfontein 20, while there were about 50,000 native house boys and house girls whose lives were untouched by good influences.

GROUNDLESS FEARS

He had taken part in a movement to establish a hostel in another suburb, there had been a stormy meeting and people were afraid their property was going to be injured. In talking to individual members of the audience, however, he found a different temper. The prejudice was based on fear. Professor Macmillan, whose valuable articles had been published in The Star, had shown that a poor black problem was as dangerous as a poor white problem. He believed that the provision of hostels for native girls was of supreme importance, and that prejudice against them sprang entirely from ignorance.

Mrs. Bridgman spoke with feeling of the reception she had received. She felt she could not stay in the United States for she felt she belonged to Johannesburg. While in the States she had interested many people in the work being done among the natives, and especially in the Helping Hand Club. She had made an application for assistance from the Carnegie Trust, and the secretary had shown great interest. She dwelt on the splendid medical work which was being done among native women in Doornfontein by Madame de Cottens, and spoke of her late husband's vision of a chain of health centres on the Reef culminating in a hospital. Meanwhile Miss

Ruth Cowles, her niece, an expert nurse, was coming to work among them.

Among those present were Mayores (Mrs. Alf. Law Palmer) and Mrs. Rheinallt Jones, the Rev. Mrs. James Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Viney, Mrs. E. O. Leake and Warren, the Rev. and Mrs. O. Stapley, Dr. Jane Ruthven and Henderson, Mrs. Bernard Price, the and Madame Bovet, Mr. and Mrs. Catlin, the Rev. W. and Mrs. Long, members of the Salvation Army, Deaconess Elsta, Mesdames Arnold, George, Grubb, Joyce, Bruce, G. Edgecombe, McClymont, Hilda Hunter, Mrs. Gordon (the matron), Misses Bromley, Hopper, Mr. Chilton and Ruth Cowles.

Apologies for absence had been received from Mesdames Saul, Sold, Wilkinson and Friel.

asked to get in touch with Major Herbst who had kindly assented to addressing the meeting and try to arrange for Sat. 17th or 18th. Mrs. Bull was to try to write Mr. Max Gergen also to speak.

Office. because. Mrs. Bridgman was unanimously requested to retain the Presidency. Mrs. Macmillan begged to be relieved by the Secretaryship but was asked to reconsider continuing for another year; she agreed on the understanding that the next year someone else should be appointed. Mrs. Cliney expressed the hope that someone might be appointed to the Treasurership who would not be away as much as she expected to be. She was persuaded to retain the office & Mrs. Bull was appointed Assistant Treasurer to act in Mrs. Cliney's absence.

This concluded the business

Clara Bridgman
Confirmed
Date 19 Nov. 29

Annual Meeting held on Friday October 18th.

There was a good attendance at the annual meeting. Major Herbst Secretary for Native Affairs was the Chief Speaker. He stressed the importance of work amongst native women, particularly as the number of female domestic servants was likely to increase very markedly in the near future. He therefore urged extension of hostel accommodation on the lines of the Helping Hand Club. His address was fully reported in both newspapers as follows:

SAT. SATURDAY, OCT 18

TRAINING NATIVE GIRLS IN CITY FAIRVIEW CLUB'S GOOD WORK

MUNICIPALITY ALIVE TO NEW NEEDS

Major J. F. Herbst, Secretary for Native Affairs, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Helping Hand Club for Native Girls, 1815 Street, Fairview, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. F. B. Bridgman presided over a good attendance, and before introducing Major Herbst, referred to the great pleasure afforded the committee of the club by the fact that the Municipality of Johannesburg had recently awakened to the needs of the native women and girls in its midst.

About 100 girls and women would be able to get accommodation in the new municipal hostel at George. Good, which was soon to be completed. They sincerely hoped that the municipality would continue to extend its work in this direction.

Mrs. Bridgman referred to the great increase in the number of young native girls coming into Johannesburg of recent years. She emphasised that proper provision should be made for them so that they could be controlled and properly trained. As an example of how efficient was the training given to the girls in their hostel, she quoted the fact that 450 applications, many of which had to be refused, were received during the year for trained native girl domestics from the hostel. The committee hoped next year to start a campaign to raise funds for putting up a new and better hostel on the site of the present one, where it was hoped they could train the girls in kitchen work, laundering, etc. Mrs. Bridgman paid a warm tribute to the excellent work of the superintendent, Mrs. Mordant.

Major Herbst, Secretary for Native Affairs, said that on going through this institution, like many other similar ones he had seen throughout the land, where wonderful results were being obtained by a small handful of sincere people, he felt that not enough was being contributed by the Government to help on this good work. His Minister and he were in perfect agreement that these good works deserved financial assistance from the Government, but the trouble lay with the man who held the key to the Treasury. (Laughter).

He recalled a recent visit he had paid to a Swedish mission station in Zululand, where he found a single European nurse carrying on a marvellous home for native women in half a dozen native huts. All the huts were occupied by mothers and mothers-to-be. He was amazed to find such a response to European treatment and methods among the conservative natives of Zululand, but it proved to him again that it was only by practical demonstration that it was possible to win the confidence of the native peoples.

Members were also reminded of the Jumble Sale. Mrs. Mortimer reported that she had had a successful preliminary sale at the Club & realized £5.

~~This ended the business, and the meeting adjourned~~

Nominations
for office-bearers
Nominations for office-bearers being called for it was proposed that the present office-bearers be asked to continue to act for another year, their names to be formally proposed at the Annual Meeting.

This ended the business, and the meeting adjourned.

Confirmed. Clara D. Bridgman.
Date 20. Nov. '28.

The Annual General Meeting of the Helping Hand Club was held at 76 Hans St. on Sat. Oct. 27th. There was a good attendance. The chief speaker was Mr. Patrick Duncan who spoke of the position of the native in white society, laying stress on the danger that surrounded native girls in particular in the towns. Mr. Duncan expressed great satisfaction with the Hostel and thought it should be taken as a model for a greatly extended hostel system.

Mrs. Bridgman gave an account of the work of the Club during the year and introduced Mrs. Mortimer who reported on her impressions of work among native girls after six months' experience.

The Wayfarers gave a very creditable drill display.

The same office-bearers were re-elected to serve as an Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

The Press gave very good reports of the meeting as follows: Star Oct. 29th 1928

15.

RESPONSIBILITY AND THE NATIVE

MR. PATRICK DUNCAN'S VIEWS

The Hon. Patrick Duncan, K.C., M.L.A., was the principal speaker on Saturday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Helping Hand Club for Native Girls, which took place at the hostel, Hans Street, Finsbury. The club is doing excellent work in providing accommodation for some of the native girls working in the district and in securing for them education and recreation facilities.

INTEGRAL PART OF
S.A. COMMUNITY
THE NATIVES AND
THEIR NEEDS
SOCIAL SIDE
FINE WORK OF HELPING
HAND CLUB

have passed through the books since the institution was opened in 1919. There is a branch of the Warfayers' Association in connection with the club, which is practically self-supporting.

Mrs. F. B. Bridgman, the president, took the chair, and Mr. Thomas Douglas, a trustee of the club, read the financial statement. A brief report was also read by the superintendent, Mrs. Mortimer. The executive officers were then formally elected for the coming year.

Mr. Patrick Duncan said that the Helping Hand Club was a real inspiration to the community in that it was helping to educate the citizens of Johannesburg to the realisation of the growing necessity for facing the native question in all its implications. There were those whose attitude towards the native was that he was needed for his services, but that he had no human capacities or needs. These people talked of segregation; in other words, of leaving the native to work out his own salvation as best he could. They did not realise that the time for that sort of thing was past. For their own purposes the Europeans in South Africa had brought the native into their midst and planned in him needs and aspirations which he could only satisfy by means of his labour for the white man. "We must face the position," declared Mr. Duncan. "Let us not live in a fool's paradise. For better or for worse, the native population is now an integral part of the South African community, and the white man is the trustee of a civilisation which the native has the right to share. The strength of any people lies in its weakest part, and therefore the welfare of South Africa depends upon the native."

Apart from any question of humanity, continued Mr. Duncan, the material interests of the country would suffer were the native population allowed to sink back into degradation. "We have the native in our midst in his hundreds of thousands," added Mr. Duncan, "and we must ask ourselves: What are we doing for him, not only as to his labour, but for his recreation?" There was a great deal of talk about native crime, continued the speaker, but when one considered the surroundings in which the native lived and remembered that he was only just beginning to emerge from barbarism, it was astounding that he was as law-abiding as he was. That should be an additional reason for adding to the amenities of his life.

The native contributed to the national finances, but what return did he get for this expenditure? That was a question that needed serious consideration. Mr. Duncan then spoke of the special temptations to which native women and girls were subjected in large towns. The question of housing them was a serious and pressing problem, and the Helping Hand Club was a bright spot in the city in this connection. It was helping also to implant in the minds of the natives that greatest of all national assets—the sense of self-respect.

During the afternoon Miss N. Aiken entertained the audience with a piano solo, and there was a very creditable exhibition of drill and chorus singing by the Warfayers.

Many public bodies had interested themselves in the problem, and a round-table conference was to be held the following month to discuss the provision of hotels for native girls. The new hospital for native women at Brixton (the Bridgman Memorial) had awakened interest and sympathy in native affairs.

Mrs. Bridgman paid a special tribute to what that meant in Johannesburg, no natives or coloured people were put their noses inside, they might least, without giving up the rest of the thoughtful and constructive policy which they wanted to keep to. He was bringing forward from time to time, and the Native Affairs Committee of the Johannesburg City Council for the way in which it was dealing with the problem. (Applause.)

An interesting report was read by the superintendent of the club, Mrs. H. M. Mortimer. The qualities which she found evidenced among the native girls were a great sense of humour, an ability to throw off trouble very quickly, and a belief that all was well if one smiled. (Laughter.) There was one thing which she had found difficult to teach them—not to be grasping in money matters, and to do just a little more than was expected from them.

It was remarkable how public opinion had grown in the direction of a need for the solution of the native problem, said Mr. Duncan.

Some people spoke as if the ideal for South Africa were for the native population to live by itself, to work out its destiny by itself on its own lines. "That idea is easy to follow," he said, "by the people who cannot think out its implication. It was, however, no longer possible. (Hear, hear.) In the native to-day were planted by Europeans needs and wants which he could not satisfy other than by going out and working among the white men. Even if he remained in his home there were imposed upon him taxes which he could not meet unless he went out to work for the white man."

"Don't let us live in a fool's paradise about this thing," Mr. Duncan continued. "For better or worse the native population is part of our South African community." Even if a different policy had been adopted in the past, he said, he was sceptical if the native could ever have worked out his own destiny. "There is but one civilisation in South Africa," Mr. Duncan maintained, "that civilisation which the white man has brought here." (Hear, hear.) The natives would have to grow up in the European civilisation, and the Europeans could not sit idly and look on while the natives became degraded and sank lower.

"The strength of a community is its weakest point," Mr. Duncan asserted, and the welfare of the whole of the South African community, black and white, will depend upon the advance of its weakest point."

"We hear a good deal about native criminals and native crimes," Mr. Duncan continued. "Is it at times to be wondered at that these occasional lapses take place, when we consider the conditions in which the natives live."

C. Bridgman
20 Nov. '28

HOSTELS NEEDED FOR NATIVE GIRLS

SAD EFFECTS OF LACK OF CONTROL

DISEASE

WHITE CHILDREN'S PERIL

Interesting comments were made by Dr. Brookes on Saturday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Helping Hand Club for Native Girls at Fairview regarding the need for hostels for native girls.

In the course of his address he said that there was a great need for such hostels. According to the 1924 report of the Census Department, there were about 38,000 native girls in the urban areas of the Union. Ten thousand of them were in Johannesburg, and another ten thousand were along the Reef. Not more than 1 per cent. of the native girls in the Reef area were under control after their working hours.

What were the effects of this lack of control? Did Europeans consider the stand up for their great moral principles a sort of spiritual luxury? The effect of control affected the moral life of the native women as well as of the men in a town like Johannesburg. That it was a pathetic thing that Christian civilisation should be bringing have an opinion in the matter of local boys primarily for the benefit and convenience of the Christian community. When they found, however, that Dr. and European civilisation simply left the natives to drift.

Native women in their own homes were no means angels; at least they were not devils. That remark, however, could not be applied to the native girl alone. The churches came into existence in Johannesburg, who secured their place long before he was thought of, and who might be termed an intensive "University" course. The effect of it, however, was that had been written on him the effect of control was also manifested in the direction of health, and especially in the health of children nursed by

It certainly seemed an extraordinary thing that white women should be found to hand all their children to the control of native nurse girls when it was impossible to rouse those same white women to take the slightest interest in a movement the object of which was to establish clean and healthy homes for those native girls. This was particularly remarkable since over 55 per cent. of the venereal disease in the Union occurred in this area.

THE ALTERNATIVES

Professor Brookes emphasised that native women must either be excluded altogether from the towns, or safeguards must be provided against them. While he did not think that the re-establishment of night passes for native women was such a terrible thing as it had been made out to be, he did consider that it was not an effective remedy. They wanted something far more effective than that to deal with the prevailing evils. They could not have too many hostels for native girls and women, and he made a strong appeal to those present to pledge themselves to do something in the way of organising an active campaign for further hostels in Johannesburg, as well as at least one such hostel in every town along the Reef.

He fully agreed with a remark of a previous speaker that such hostels should be established so far as was possible in the residential areas, so that the native girls would not have to walk long distances at night on their way home. The community had in the hostels a magnificent opportunity for civilisation, education, and even for evangelisation. The mainspring and inspiration of that kind of work, however, had to come from the Christian Church, and he urged the Churches as a whole to stand up for their great moral principles, irrespective of the State.

After having referred to the attack made on the Church of England by Mr. Fieldman Ross, as well as on the Dutch Reformed Church, which had dared to have an opinion in the matter of local option, Dr. Brookes concluded by saying that they could stand a great deal. When they found, however, that Dr. and European civilisation simply left the natives to drift.

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After the Rev. Ray Phillips had opened the meeting with prayer, Mrs. Bernard Price, who presided, gave a brief summary of the past year's work, and moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet. In doing so, she said that it was their duty to arouse public opinion on the subject. If it were realised that, apart from the duty to the natives to give them at least decent sleeping accommodation, it was in the public interest that their domestic servants were housed in healthy conditions. It was terrible to think from what surroundings many native girls went to their daily work, from almost indescribable conditions of dirt and disease.

There was an urgent need for new subscribers, and she was pleased to state that out of the £294 that had been donated a sum of £277 was collected by one member of the committee, Mrs. Pritchard, this being the third time that Mrs. Pritchard had handed in such a substantial sum to the funds of the hostel (Applause.)

Mrs. Rheinallt Jones seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

NATIVE HOSTELS.

NATIVE WOMEN IN URBAN AREAS.

The annual meeting of the Helping Hand Club for native women was held at 76, Haas Street, Fairview, on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Bernard Price presided and there was a large attendance. The report revealed much useful work done.

Dr. Edgar Brookes, in the course of an address on the club's work, strongly urged the necessity for hostels. There were about 20,000 native women in the Witwatersrand area for whom no really adequate accommodation existed and over whom no control was exercised. A properly organised hostel system was the remedy for all the evils arising from the position of these women.

...in the hospital, while over 1,000 have passed through the books since the institution was opened in 1919. There is a branch of the Wayfarers' Association in connection with the club, which is practically self-supporting.

Mrs. F. B. Bridgman, the president, took the chair, and Mr. Thomas Douglas, a trustee of the club, read the financial statement. A brief report was also read by the superintendent, Mrs. Mortimer. The executive officers were then formally elected for the coming year.

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Apart from any question of humanity, continued Mr. Duncan, the material interests of the country would suffer were the native population allowed to sink back into degradation. "We have the native in our midst in his hundreds of thousands," added Mr. Duncan, "and we must ask ourselves: What are we doing for him, not only as to his labour, but for his recreation?" There was a great deal of talk about native crime, continued the speaker, but when one considered the surroundings in which the native lived, and remembered that he was only just beginning to emerge from barbarism, it was astounding that he was as law abiding as he was. That should be an additional reason for adding to the amenities of his life.

The native contributed to the national finances, but what return did he get for this expenditure? That was a question that needed serious consideration.

Mr. Duncan then spoke of the special temptations to which native women and girls were subjected in large towns. The question of housing them was a serious and pressing problem, and the Helping Hand Club was a bright spot in the city in this connection. It was helping also to implant in the minds of the natives that greatest of all national assets—the sense of self-respect.

During the afternoon Miss N. Aiken entertained the audience with a piano-forte solo, and there was a very creditable exhibition of drill and chorus singing by the Wayfarers.

INTEGRAL PART OF S.A. COMMUNITY THE NATIVES AND THEIR NEEDS SOCIAL SIDE FINE WORK OF HELPING HAND CLUB

...their lack of education, and their roundings. To me it is marvellous almost a miracle, that the native table conference was to be held the following day, as he is, from barbarism, so law-abiding.

He urged that the natives be given a month to discuss the provision of hostels for native girls. The new hospital for native women at Brixton (the Bridge Memorial) had awakened interest in Johannesburg, and sympathy in native affairs.

Mrs. Bridgman paid a special tribute to Mr. G. Ballenden, the manager of the Johannesburg Native Affairs Department, for the thoughtful and constructive policy which he was bringing forward from time to time, and the Native Affairs Committee of the Johannesburg City Council for the way in which it was dealing with the problem. (Applause.)

An interesting report was read by the superintendent of the club, Mrs. R. M. Mortimer. The qualities which she found evidenced among the native girls were a great sense of honour, an ability to throw off trouble very quickly, and a belief that all was well if one smiled. (Laughter.) There was one thing which she had found difficult to teach them—not to be grasping in money matters, and to do just a little more than was expected from them.

It was remarkable how public opinion had grown in the direction of a need for the solution of the native problem, said Mr. Duncan.

Some people spoke as if the ideal for South Africa were for the native population to live by itself, to work out its destiny by itself on its own lines. "That idea is easy to follow," he said, "by little boys of Europeans with the late picket." It was, however, no longer a man at their head, acquired the property in Hans Street at a cost of £1,000. The required funds were raised from and extensions and additions to the property were put on. Since it came into existence more than 1,000 native girls and women had passed through the club, and hundreds had been placed in employment.

At the meeting on Saturday, over which Mrs. Bridgman presided, gymnastic displays were given by some of the girls in the institution, and a number of vocal items were rendered by them.

After mentioning that apologies had been received from the Administrator of the Transvaal (the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr), the Bishop of Johannesburg (the Right Rev. Dr. A. E. L. Karney), Lady Dalrymple, Mr. E. O. Leake (chairman of the Native Affairs Committee of the Johannesburg City Council), and many other prominent persons, Mrs. Bridgman commented on the striking manner in which attention had been focussed on native affairs during the past year. She referred to the excellent work performed by the Joint Council and the Press, which, she conceded, "is coming on in Johannesburg." (Laughter.) Ten or fifteen years ago very little reference to natives and their concerns was to be seen in the Press. Now, Mrs. Bridgman said, one could not take up a paper without finding mention of them. Articles by authorities on the question were to be seen almost daily.

"Don't let us live in a fool's paradise about this thing," Mr. Duncan continued. "For better or worse the native population is part of our South African community." Even if a different policy had been adopted in the past, he said, he was sceptical if the native could ever have worked out his own destiny. "There is but one civilisation in South Africa," Mr. Duncan maintained, "that the Bishop of Johannesburg (the Right Rev. Dr. A. E. L. Karney), Lady Dalrymple, Mr. E. O. Leake (chairman of the Native Affairs Committee of the Johannesburg City Council), and the European civilisation, and the European natives would have to grow up in the same community, and the natives became degraded and sank lower."

"The strength of a community is its weakest point," Mr. Duncan asserted, "and the welfare of the whole of the South African community, black and white, will depend upon the advance of its weakest point."

"We hear a good deal about native animals and native crimes," Mr. Duncan continued. "Is it at times to be wondered at that these occasional lapses take place, when we consider the conditions in which the natives live."

C. Bridgman
20 Nov. '28

Monthly Social had been held -
first Aid classes were conducted by
Mrs. Gordon -

Re Cooking Classes -

Mrs. MacMillan reported that she had
been informed by Miss Pye Smith
that Miss Higham intended to examine
the girls in cooking before they
were passed for their certificates.
The Secretary was instructed to write
to Miss Pye Smith after the Annual
meeting expressing the appreciation
of the Committee for her services -
Promises were made by members
of the Committee to obtain some
petrol cases for the purpose of
making stools -

Mrs. Gordon was authorised to purchase
one tin of Carbolineum.
The meeting then adjourned -

M. Anstey Nov 19. 24

The Star: Monday, October 24th, 1924.

HELPING HAND CLUB.

AND FOR NATIVE WOMEN

THE ADMINISTRATOR ON NATIVE POLICY.

At the annual meeting of the "Helping Hand Club" for native girls, held on Sunday afternoon, the 19th inst., Mr. J. H. Holme, Secretary, presiding, the following business was transacted:—
The Secretary reported that the name and spirit of the club had been maintained. The President, Mr. J. H. Holme, then presided. The Secretary reported that the name and spirit of the club had been maintained. The President, Mr. J. H. Holme, then presided. The Secretary reported that the name and spirit of the club had been maintained. The President, Mr. J. H. Holme, then presided.

TWO EXTREMES.
Back there seemed always to be two extremes in native policy. One in which there was a recognition of the native as a human being, and the other which associated with Exeter Hall was dictated by sentiment. It was not, however, the policy of repression which was itself in insidious form, and must make South Africa a "European population" or a "white population" at the expense of the native.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

A large number of people were talking of these lines. We must look, of course, to the future of the Europeans, but we must be careful not to think only for them. By doing this we should only be bringing forward a still greater danger. Our policy should not be based only on sentiment, but upon self-interest. "You cannot," said the speaker, "butress the Europeans at the cost of a discontented nation. That way lies disaster."

NOT EVOLVED IN A DAY.

A native policy could not be evolved in a day—it was bound to grow and develop over a course of many years. Here in Johannesburg the necessary elements of native policy were being developed. First, by science and knowledge. Within the last few years Johannesburg could claim to have done a good deal on these lines. The factor of the detribalised native in the urban areas had been recognised, and also the University had done a good deal towards developing the scientific study of native customs.

Then in another direction there was the establishment of the Bantu men's social centre. The joint council of Europeans and natives had on it some of the ablest and most intelligent men of both races trying to thrash out problems. It helped the European to understand the native point of view, and what was equally important, it helped the native to understand the European. Lastly, he referred to the recent conference of the Dutch Reformed Church which had shown the most helpful spirit.

All these efforts were doing much to lay the foundations of a wise native policy.

After addressing the meeting, the Administrator presented certificates to the girls, and opened the new dormitory, which has recently been built, mainly from the grant of £300 from the Bantuman bequest.

The annual report, which was published in these columns on Saturday, was read before the meeting, and its adoption was moved by the president, Mrs. William Anstey, who spoke feelingly of the work done for the club by Mrs. Bridgman, the former president, who is taking a year's holiday in America. The motion was seconded by the vice-president, Mrs. David Hunter.

The Superintendent, Mrs. Gordon, spoke of the useful activities of the club, and mentioned that the Queen of Swaziland, her lady-in-waiting, and her interpreter, had spent a short time there. Several patients who could not be accommodated in the hospital had also been treated for a time.

The Rev. H. Cadlin also spoke, urging the need of providing for native girls who were anxious to lead decent lives, and for whom there was little provision made.

The meeting was preceded by an at-home given by the president and committee. Songs were sung by Miss Everitt, who was accompanied by Miss N. B. Alken. An interesting feature was the chorus singing of the girls.

Those attending the meeting were Mr. and Mrs. William Anstey, the Rev. David and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Aston Key, Sub-Commissioner for Native Affairs, and Mrs. Key, Miss West, of the American Board of Missions, the Rev. H. Cadlin (American Board of Missions), and Mrs. Cadlin, the Rev. Wilfred Parker, Mrs. Sandrett (president of the National Council of Women), Mr. and Mrs. Vrey, Sister Dean, Diaconess Esie, Mrs. Ray, Major and Mrs. Cooke, the Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Jack, the Rev. James and Mrs. Gray, Sister Alice, Miss Frida Hartley, the Rev. S. and Mrs. Everett, the Rev. Crawford Stanley, Mrs. Holdcroft, Mrs. P. L. Hurd, Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. H. W. Pugh, Mrs. Terril, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Rortledge, Mr. Carter, Mrs. Arnot and Miss N. B. Alken.

See "Star" Sept. 9th /24.

FOR NATIVE GIRLS.

Mrs. Key gave a short account of the Helping Hand Club for Native Women and Girls, which was founded in 1919 in Takwiv. The club began in a small way but now there were 89 teachers, handresses, etc., living there, and visitors were received. Thanks to £800 from the Bannerman bequest, it had been possible to build a dormitory with nine cubicles.

There was a movement on foot to start a similar club in Newwood. These clubs were most necessary as girls arriving in Johannesburg were thrown practically on the streets, and the lack of accommodation proved most disastrous to them. The actual monthly cost of the upkeep was about £18 10s., of which about £2.2 was received from the inmates. In time it was hoped the club would entirely be self-supporting.

Classes in domestic science were conducted by Miss Pye Smith, and in first aid by Mr. Gordon. Next year, it was hoped to start classes in home nursing.

Mrs. Rhinall Jones gave an interesting account of classes conducted by her for the teachers. These classes were in the nature of informal and friendly talks given once a fortnight, and varied in number from 5 to 20.

Mrs. David Hunter said that some opposition had been offered to the Newwood scheme. Exactly the same opposition had been offered to the club at Fairview in the beginning both by white people and by natives, but that opposition had soon been changed into support.

Miss Broughton spoke of the work done at the Rosebankville Industrial School for native girls, where there were 40 boarders, some of whom came from the country and others from the Reef. Some went back to their homes, but the greater number entered domestic service.

"The Daily Mail" Sept. 9th /24.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

WORK AT THE NATIVE GIRLS' HOSTEL.

Mrs. Scandrett (chairwoman) presided over a large attendance yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the National Council of Women.

The chief subject of discussion was the Helping Hand Hostel for Native Women, in regard to which Mrs. Key spoke. She stated that there were now 36 girls there, and that much useful work was being done.

Started a few years ago, the hostel arranged for the reception of native girls arriving as strangers in Johannesburg. Native teachers reside there, and tuition is given in study subjects, as domestic science and first aid. A new dormitory is being built, and this expense will leave the hostel slightly in debt.

Mrs. David Hunter spoke in praise of the work done at the hostel, as did Miss Broughton, of the Rosebankville Industrial School, and Mrs. Deans.

"Sunday Times" Sept. 14th /24.

Some interesting information about The Helping Hand Club was given by Mrs. Key at the monthly meeting of the N.C.W. at the Y.W.C.A. on Monday. She told of the inception of the club and of its satisfactory growth and progress. The Hostel can now accommodate 36 girls, who are mostly teachers, handresses or visitors. A donation of £200 from the Bannerman Estate has enabled the club to put up a new dormitory. Other workers among native women who spoke were Mrs. David Hunter, Miss Broughton (of the Rosebankville Institute), Mrs. Deans, who runs winter-classes for the native women teachers, when she is consulted on all sorts of questions of education, child rearing, dress, and even on one occasion such a vital problem - "What to give the minister when he comes to tea."

August 20th - Committee Meeting. 1924.
Present. Mr. Wm. Austley (chair) Mesdames Hunter, Pugh, Hurd, Catlin, Ray Phillips, Macmillan, Key, Gordon, Miss Aiken and Deaconess Elsie.

Apologies were received from Mr. Brinton, Mr. Holdcroft and Mr. Cooke - The meeting opened with Prayers by Mr. Hunter.

The President welcomed Mr. Catlin as a new member of the Committee. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Financial Statement was read by Mr. Treasurer. Balance in Bank at 31. 4: 24 being £292. 3. 0.

The Superintendent's Report for July 1924.

38 girls in Residence

4 girls placed in situations.

Mrs. Gordon had given three classes in first aid.

Difficulty has arisen regarding the nursing classes owing to a fee of 10/-

THE HELPING HAND CLUB FOR NATIVE WOMEN.

(EST. 1919)

76, Hans Street,
Fairview,
JOHANNESBURG.

Telephone: 24-3434.

OFFICE BEARERS.

Chairman: Mrs. Ray Phillips. Secretary: Mrs. Roger Price.

OBJECTS:

To maintain a hostel for working native women.

SUPPORT:

Government and Municipal grants-in-aid, street collections and donations.

SERVICE:

A hostel for native working women is maintained in Fairview and accommodation is available for about 100 women. The hostel consists of dormitories, a club and a social room. Cooking facilities are available for those women who are not provided with food at their places of employment.

In addition to informal gatherings in the club centre, Red Cross First Aid classes, night classes and sewing classes are held as well as domestic science groups.

GENERAL:

The Helping Hand Club fulfils an important function in the community by providing accommodation for working Native girls who otherwise may not have had anywhere decent to live.

Mrs. D. Passmore

HELPING HAND CLUB FOR NATIVE GIRLS.

(Established 1919)

76, Hans St, Fairview, Johannesburg.

Telephone. 24-3434.

OFFICE-BEARERS (1950)

President. Mrs Ray Phillips. Hon. Treasurer. Mrs A.D. Viney.
Hon. Secretary. Mrs R.B. Price. Superintendent. Miss McDougall.
Trustees. Mr A.D. Viney, Mr J. Rheinallt Jones, Mr R.B. Price.

OBJECTS.

To provide hostel accommodation for native working girls.

SUPPORT.

Grants from the Union Department of Social Welfare and the
Johannesburg City Council.
Rents from hostel residents.
Donations and subscriptions.

GENERAL.

An interdenominational committee of interested women started the hostel in a small cottage in 1919. The club consists of dormitories, ample bathroom and laundry facilities, clubroom and common room with a stove where, if necessary, girls may cook their own food.

During 31 years the hostel accommodation has expanded and the average number of girls now housed each month is 101. The varying occupation of these girls is of interest. Many are in domestic service in flats, a number are factory workers, teachers, social workers and students.

Evening activities are encouraged, such as classes in Red Cross and Home Nursing. Occasional entertainments are held in the club room. Evening prayers and regular weekly services are conducted by the staff and voluntary speakers.

The club is being used increasingly as a centre for African women in Johannesburg, both for permanent residents and also for those who need accommodation for a few nights.

Fees.

Hostel girls pay 12/6 per month or 9d per night.

Article sent to the Director of Social Welfare, Johannesburg, for inclusion in new handbook "Social Welfare Work in Johannesburg".

16/11/50.

JOHANNESBURG CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANISATIONS.

W.O. 1780

36 Welfare House,
168 Fox Street,
Johannesburg.

A SHORT REPORT ON THE SPECIAL MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY 22nd AUGUST,
1961, in the M.O.T.H. CENTRE, NOORD STREET, at 8 p.m.
=====

Professor J. Kidneigh Director of Social Services at the University of Minnesota, U.S.A. was the Guest Speaker. His subject was "COMPETITION, CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION IN SOCIAL WELFARE". Mr. S.P. Watson, Chairman in introducing Professor Kidneigh said that the demand on Social Workers is increasing and it was necessary to meet this demand with more and more trained personnel. Councillor Herold representing the Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr. D. Marais, who was unfortunately unable to attend said how glad and privileged he felt in welcoming the Professor.

Professor Kidneigh said that it gave him great pleasure to address the Council and its affiliated societies, and informed that his home town Minnesota, was about the size of Johannesburg, but did not have nearly so many Welfare Workers, and that overlapping had been eliminated by closing down many obsolete agencies, and reducing the numbers to half the number. As new technologies were introduced changes were necessary. Process of Social Change lay in the development of the kind of society, such as the Feudal, where the position of every person was quite clear, and he knew his role in the scheme of things, and re-enforced with the belief that he was right.

The first stage in Social Change was the roles of husband to wife, child to parent, and as new technologies were introduced, so the necessity for change arose. Progress needs Experimentation, and as the need arises, organisations come into being; when too many do so the need of CONSOLIDATION becomes the right thing to do in order to create a stable society at a higher level. Leaders are necessary, but steps to PROGRESS can be held up by a Leader being static, add steps to progress in experimentation by being too conservative..

The SOCIAL WORKER is a Professional who has had years of training in this field, and is APPOINTED to his position. The Voluntary Worker is appointed by the Community to serve the social agency. Each has his position, and each is complement to the other.

COMPETITION IS A GOOD THING, and on it depends the happiness of the agency.

CO-OPERATION reduces competitive practices, and the subservience of the volunteer to the common good should be voluntary. The selfish interests of many agencies should be subordinated to this, and should place itself at the disposal of the professional worker, ready to plan, and by then will have reached maturity.

CO-ORDINATION.

1. The needs of the community must first be considered.
2. The Social Worker, by his training is a decade in advance of his lay partner, and his function is to keep the layman up to date. Each must respect the other; a volunteer should not hold office for more than 8 to 9 years.

The Professional must not decide the Community's programme. and the role of the volunteer should be.

- (a) to arrange functions,
- (b) to educate the public.
- (c) raise money.

(d) under the supervision of the professional to establish the policy of the agency.

(e) accept the mandate of the community and see that the judgements should be reserved for the professional. A deep understanding is necessary to both the volunteer and the professional; to their methods and their responsibility to the community. The volunteer should be screened, and a volunteer Card Index should be filed as to his abilities etc. He can be helped in his training, and when ready to serve on committees after serving some years can be promoted to the planning council. It must not be haphazard, and a system for the community to share the burden.

PAGE.2.

Miss Beryl Croxford Chairman of the Social Workers' Association of South Africa, (Transvaal Branch) in conjunction with whom this meeting was held, moved the vote of thanks to Professor Kidneigh.

There were several questions from the floor, each and every one of which was dealt with at length, and a most comprehensive and informative answer was given.

A tape recording of this meeting can be loaned from the B.P. S.A.'s library, and representatives can go and listen to the recording at their leisure.

68 Representatives of our affiliated societies attended.

REFERENCE NUMBERS:

Head Office: 1/33/1.

Regional and

Branch Offices: -/4/6/1.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS,

PRIVATE BAG,

PRETORIA.

21st June, 1966.

CONSOLIDATED CIRCULAR NO. 29.

- (a) TO ALL NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS.
- (b) TO ALL OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT (FOR INFORMATION).

CO-ORDINATION OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE WELFARE WORK IN
NATIONAL AND LOCAL WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS.

1. The Government's policy on welfare organizations is based on the principle that each population group should serve its own community in the sphere of welfare.

2. The practice of certain welfare organizations of maintaining multi-racial organizations and having representatives of different races at council and committee meetings, is not only contrary to this policy, but also presents other problems:-

- (a) Meetings of White bodies are held in White areas, usually at well-known venues where non-Whites do not normally go, and there is every likelihood that this will give rise to talk, criticism, friction and so on. The social side, as regards meeting at tea-breaks and meals, also presents problems.
- (b) Experience has shown that one or two non-Whites at a meeting of Whites are far less effective than when the position is reversed, because the non-Whites, being the minority group, are overshadowed and therefore do not make a fruitful contribution unconstrainedly.
- (c) In the case of some non-Whites we have to a certain extent to deal with their need for recognition of status and encouragement towards independence, a need which is not gratified when non-White delegates, as outsiders, have to act in a larger White group.

3. For the implementation of Government policy non-White welfare societies should be established for the various racial groups and be given the opportunity to develop side by side with the corresponding White societies, and should be encouraged under the guidance and with the advice of White societies to unite, by affiliation, into fully independent

national/ ...

national welfare organizations for each racial group separately. In this way non-White societies could enjoy the benefit of White guidance and advice without coming into conflict with Government policy which is opposed to multi-racial organizations founded on joint membership of White and non-White. When matters affecting non-White societies come under consideration, one or two members of the White executive committee of the main body could, if so requested, attend meetings of the executive committee of the non-White body, to effect liaison between the two committees and to acquaint the White committee with the views of the non-White committee.

4. If the procedure described in the previous paragraph should prove impracticable in an exceptional case, one or more members of the non-White body could be designated to attend meetings of the White executive committee in an advisory capacity to represent the interests of non-Whites when the affairs of the non-White body are being discussed. However, this alternative is considered less effective and should not be encouraged, since each of the various non-White racial groups has its own method of, and approach to, discussion, and in an atmosphere peculiar to such a group the guidance of Whites carries more weight than when it is passed on at second hand by a non-White to the non-White committee.

5. The policy of the Government as regards welfare organizations may therefore be summed up briefly as follows:-

- (a) It is intended that non-White welfare organizations for the various racial groups should exist and develop alongside of White organizations. In the course of time they will advance to a level of complete independence when they will be quite capable of managing their own affairs. Eventually no White guidance and advice will be required, but what will be necessary is liaison in and consultation on matters of common interest. Ad hoc consultation will be possible and it would not be necessary to establish a committee for this purpose. Channels will be provided not only for exchanging views, but also for bringing to the attention of non-White organizations any information that has come to light at meetings of the White body.
- (b) As an interim measure, such non-White welfare organizations for the various racial groups may be helped and encouraged, under the auspices and guidance of White societies and national bodies with which they may be affiliated, to continue to develop separately and in due course to be linked together by means of affiliation in their own national organizations.
- (c) It goes without saying that in the process of helping and training non-Whites towards independence, White members of the national body and of the local committees will be able to attend the meetings of the non-White body or local committee as advisers and not as members, in order to give the necessary advice and guidance on policy, administration, control, etc. Arrangements for

obtaining/ ...

obtaining White advice may be made as set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 above.

- (d) National councils and their executive committees, as well as local White welfare organizations and their committees, must consist of Whites only, and their annual meetings must be attended by White persons only. If it is necessary or essential for the non-White organizations to be represented at an annual meeting as well (in cases where their own national organization has not yet been established), they will have to be represented by Whites.
- (e) The executive committee of a national or local body may, however, invite a representative or member of a non-White organization to attend a meeting of the executive committee when a matter specifically affecting the non-White organization is being dealt with.

6. The intention is that officers of Government departments will attend meetings of a body or its executive committee (White or non-White) only if effect is given to the Government's policy as outlined above.

7. I should be pleased to learn -

- No*
- (a) whether your Council and/or any of its affiliated societies or branches has non-White members;
 - At* (b) whether such non-Whites may serve on the executive committee of the society or on your Council;
 - None* (c) what steps your Council has in mind to give effect to the policy of the Government as set out in paragraph 5 of this circular.

8. National or provincial welfare bodies experiencing any problems in carrying out the policy of the Government as indicated above are invited to discuss such problems with this Department.

9. This circular is issued with concurrence of the Departments of Education, Arts and Science, Bantu Administration and Development, Coloured Affairs, Indian Affairs, Health and Labour.

P.V. [Signature]
SECRETARY.

Consolidated Circular No. 28 was issued to all regional and branch offices of the Department.

NATIONAL WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS BOARD.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

I hereby certify that the Johannesburg Helping Hand Club for Native Girls,
76 Hans Street, Fairview,

JOHANNESBURG

has been registered as a welfare organization in terms of section *nine* of the Welfare Organizations Act, 1947 (Act No. 40 of 1947).

The objects of the welfare organization are :

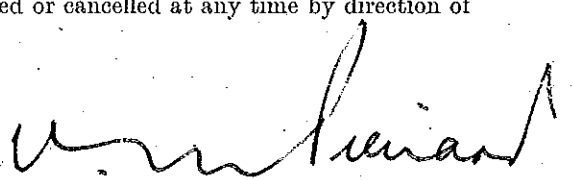
The object of the Club shall be to help Native young women by
providing a centre for social, intellectual and spiritual uplift,
and by furnishing an undenominational Christian home for those who
require accommodation.

The registration of the said welfare organization is subject to the following special conditions

None

The welfare organization is required to quote its registered No. W.O. 224 in all public documents, advertisements, certificates of authority, delegations, etc.

In terms of section *eleven* of the Act this certificate may be amended or cancelled at any time by direction of the Board.


Registrar of Welfare Organizations.

Place PRETORIA.

Date 7-7-49.

/IWB.